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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN.

THE widow of the late unfortunate Marquis of Hastings is to be married this week.

A SUBMARINE velocipede has been invented in Paris, and they are now trying to find a mermaid to ride it.

A LANDOWNER near Birmingham, England, has notified his tenants that they must not use mowing machines this year, because they disturb the game.

A PARLIAMENTARY conundrum—What is the difference between the Ministerial and Opposition benches? We have Lowe here, and you have Lowe there (Lothair).

A MASON in Paris lately committed suicide after building a thick brick wall in the doorway of his lodging room, which had to be taken down before his remains were discovered.

A FRENCH society of a hundred persons have each, by special agreement, bequeathed their bodies to the dissecting room to forward the progress of the science of anatomy.

IT is said that within a circuit of one hundred and twenty-five miles around the White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia there is more iron ore than in the whole of Great Britain.

THE Spanish authorities are proceeding with great vigor against Free Masons in Cuba. All lodges there are prohibited by statute, and they are proceeded against for the violation of the law.

THE London *Globe* believes that if a poll could be taken of the wives of England on the subject of legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the result would be largely against it.

A ONE EYED man in Paris gets his living by exhibiting the lost eye, which he has preserved in spirits of wine. He lost it when a child by an unsuccessful attempt of his father to play William Tell.

FRANCIS JOSEPH has conferred upon Baron Anselm von Rothschild the Great Cross of the Iron Crown, carrying with it the title of Excellency, which has never before been enjoyed by Austrian Hebrews.

THE latest story from Paris is that a workman, drinking with a companion, offered to bet that he could kill him with a single blow of his fist. The bet was accepted, the blow dealt and the man fell dead.

LONDON pickpockets have a habit of engaging jugglers and fire-eaters to begin their performances in crowded thoroughfares, and thus attract crowds on whom the light-fingered gentry can operate.

THE Spanish authorities in Havana are making a brave warfare on women. Ladies of culture and refinement are handcuffed and led through the streets to the Home for fallen women, where they are lodged.

LOUIS NAPOLEON having ordered the importation from Kentucky of a few barrels of old Bourbon for use in the imperial household, a Parisian wit remarks that it is only the "spirit of the name" that the Emperor likes.

SUNDAY and Saturday, the two favorite days for marriages in England, are blank days for marriage in Scotland. Friday is the day on which the English do not marry, but in Scotland it is one of the favorite days for marriage.

IN the square of St. Mark at Venice, there is a clock, and two bronze men strike the hours on a bell. One day an inquisitive stranger put his head between the hammer and bell, and the bronze men knocked his brains out.

THE system of towing boat by means of ropes fixed on the river bed is to be introduced on the Neckar, between Mannheim and Heilbronn. A committee, composed of shipowners and commercial men, have the undertaking in hand.

A PARISIAN artesian well goes down 500 metres through chalk, 448 metres below the sea level. They have not struck water yet, but are bound to strike it or disturb some Chinaman's domestic arrangements in the attempt.

RUSSIA, which hitherto has been in the habit of buying her artillery abroad, particularly at the German works of Krupp, at Essen, is now in possession of a factory of war material at Perm, in no way inferior to those of other nations.

THE French Society for the protection of children offers a prize of from $100 to $200 for the best answer to the question: What are the causes of the excessive mortality of children in the first year of life, and what means can be applied to its decrease.

THE Franklin Agricultural Club has induced a number of Swedish laborers to go to work on the farms around that city, where they give entire satisfaction. Every laborer carries a Swedish German dictionary with him; and every farm owner is provided with a German-Swedish one.

THE Japanese are quarreling over two forms of religion. The Government says the people shall not be Buddhists, but that the national religion shall be Shintoism. The Shintos are more tolerant of Christianity than the Buddhists, consequently foreigners approve the declaration of the Government in their favor.

A PARISIAN lady recently called on her milliner to inquire the character of a servant. The morality of the latter was beyond questioning. "But is she honest?" asked the lady. "I am not so certain of that," replied the milliner "I have sent her to you with my bill a dozen times, and she has never yet given me the money."

NAPOLEON, while visiting a carriage manufactory in Paris, the other day, was approached by a workman, a native of Corsica, who remarked, with familiarity enough, that they were cousins, since a Bonaparte married one of his ancestresses in the last century. "My cousin," said the Emperor, "I am *incognito*—be you equally so."

THE four hundredth birthday of Albert Durer falls on the 21st of May, 1871. It has been proposed to celebrate the day by an exhibition of his collected works—paintings, sketches, engravings, woodcuts, etc., which at present are scattered over the whole world, in his native city, Nuremberg. The proposition has been to send photographs of such pictures as could not be forwarded.

A FEARFUL ride on a bell was lately taken by a lad in the village of Fully, canton Valois, Switzerland. He was seated on the bell when the ringer commenced to pull it. Not able to hold on, he fell from the tower, and was picked up senseless about thirteen feet from the church. In his fall he had broken two wooden crucifixes. Strange to say, he was hardly hurt, but could relate his own adventures a few minutes after the event.

AN American traveller in Italy has dumb-founded the government by seriously proposing to lease Mount Vesuvius. He says he will make roads and lay out pleasure grounds upon its upper slopes, build hotels and set up soda fountains on its summit, and help visitors up and down by machinery. To pay him for all this outlay, and amass a fortune besides, he will charge a small admission fee from all who wish to step up and see the show.

A DUEL has recently taken place at Athens between the French Minister, Baron Baude, and M. Demetrius Soutzo, ex-military commander of the city and brother of the late chief of the Department of War. Baude, at the funeral of Mr. Herbert, one of the Marathon victims, made an insulting remark which was overheard by Soutzo, who dared the French representative to repeat it; this he did, and a hostile meeting ensued, but it did not lead to any serious result.

THIS wickedness is circulated in American circles in Rome: "Our Father who art in the Vatican; Infallibility be thy name. Thy temporal sovereignty come, thy will be done, in Europe and America as it is in Ireland. Give us this day our tithes and titles, and forgive us our trespasses as we give plenary indulgence to those who pay penitently unto us; and lead us not into Ecumenical Councils, but deliver us from thinking; for thine is the crozier, and the keys, and the tiara, Rome without end, Amen."

MARK LEMON, the editor of *Punch*, now deceased, was an extremely corpulent man—so corpulent that he lately played the part of *Falstaff* without using "padding" or stage devices of any kind. He made his own obesity a constant subject of jest, in common with what he was pleased to describe as his other chief peculiarity—an incurable impecuniosity. Some half-funny, half-sad verses of his appeared in one of the Christmas annuals last year, on the subject of his fat figure and his lean purse.

A PECULIAR branch of industry flourishes in the Muldenthal, Germany, between Zwickau and Glauchau. This is the growing of willows for basket-makers. The dearest kind, the green osier, goes chiefly to Bavaria, and is there used for basket work. The coarser sort are made into ordinary baskets, etc., in the valley where it is grown. The acre of willows brings in about a hundred dollars, but requires a great amount of care and work in its cultivation. This industry has been carried on there ever since the twelfth century.

THERE is a great, incurable and increasing deficiency in the Roman finances. A yearly deficit of thirty million francs has to be covered, and the Peter's pence, which in 1861 amounted to fourteen million francs, have sunk to about eleven million francs, although collections are made twice a year. No further assistance can be expected from loans, but a great rise in the amount of the Peter's pence is hoped for. In Rome hopes are entertained that when the Pope has been pronounced infallible, larger sums will be subscribed than hitherto.

THE Board of Trade of Great Britain, in an official communication to the Foreign Office, states that the Board is of opinion that the sentence on Captain Eyre, by the English Court at Yokohama, to a suspension of six months, is "inadequate to the gravity of the offence. The Board does not consider itself justified in commencing criminal proceedings against Captain Eyre, but says that the United States Government, or those who suffered loss by the death of relatives, may bring suit for damages against the owners of the Bombay, to settle the question of the bad navigation of that vessel.

THE *Gazzetta di Torino* announces from Rome that the Bishop of Mayence called lately on Cardinal Antonelli and protested against the arbitrary seizure by the Roman police of a work from the pen of a learned German theologian against the dogma of Papal Infallibility, copies of which had been forwarded by post to all the Fathers of the Council. The Papal Secretary of State begged for time to consider the matter, but Bishop Ketteler declared that if the seizure were not revoked within two days he would set out for Naples, get the work reprinted there, and distribute the copies in Rome himself.

IN Paris every theatre has a foyer attached to it, that is a large hall with inlaid floors and walls ornamented with statues of authors and actors, and here the whole audience promenade between the acts. As nearly every great opera and theatre has two complete companies, the actors, on off nights, mingle among the habitues of the theatre in the foyer, and thus become thoroughly known and identified in the course of a few years by everybody. Hence these halls are the great centres of admiring and spiritual crowds, wherein all that is new and striking in the intellectual world of Europe is generally discussed.

A REMARKABLE centenary will shortly be celebrated in Saxony. Professor Dr. Wilhelm Traugott Krug (born on the 22d of June, 1870,) was one of the noblest men of Saxony. Krug was the one who, as representative of the University of Leipsic, at the Saxon Landtag, gave the first impulse toward the emancipation of the Jews in Saxony, and during his whole life he labored for this end by the furtherance of him since what he strove for has been attained,) a committee has been formed to organize a Krug Fund, from which students at the University of Leipsic, without difference of confession, though with preference to Krug's own religionists, shall be supported by stipends. Considerable sums are said to have been already received. The committee are Chief Rabbi Dr. Landen and Advocate Lehman, &c., of Leipsic.

Attack on a Jail—The Assailants Repulsed.

[From Knoxville Pressand Herald, May 31.]

We learn the following particulars of a bloody affray which occurred last Sunday morning in Williamsburg, Whitley county, Kentucky.

It appears that a man named Owens was incarcerated in the jail in that town. About daybreak on Sunday, one hundred men of Owens, with thirty armed men, made an attack on the jail for the purpose of releasing Owens. The guards, nine in number, resisted, and, after considerable firing, drove the assailants off, and succeeded in capturing eight of them. During the fighting, Owens' father, who is a very muscular man, seized one of the guards, who had ventured too far from the jail, and swore he would murder him, and threw him down to the ground, and will for that purpose. His murderous intentions were frustrated, ho wever. Another of the guards witnessing his comrade's peril, pursued and fired at the old man. The shot passed through the coat of the first guard and struck the elder Owens in the face. In the confusion the guard made his escape.

One of the eight prisoners was severely wounded in the side. A mask was found in front of the jail, after the assailants had been driven off, which bore the marks of having been shot through, and it is supposed the wearer of it was mortally wounded.

The affair created the most intense excitement in the town. Pursuit was immediately given by the citizens, and it was expected that the greater number of the desperadoes would be caught. One of the prisoners was hung, with the intent of getting the names of the assailing party, but he refused to tell, and he was cut down before life was extinct and recovered. A company of military is expected, to prevent further attacks on the jail.

The Oil Excitement.

During the latter part of the past and all of the present week the oil excitement in this region has been very high. This has all been brought about by the striking of several new wells and the improvement of some older ones.

A well on the land of John Marshall, in Lawrenceburg, the Chance Shot, which on Monday flowed at the rate of one hundred barrels a day—was the subject of much talk and speculation.

The Priscilla, a well in Lawrenceburg, which was torpedoed several weeks ago, and has since been pumping some fifty barrels per day, also has a tendency to excite the feelings of capitalists.

Another new well in Lawrenceburg, the Central, owned by Wilson Taylor and others, makes an excellent start, and seems destined to be one of the best wells in this district.

The Forquer, No. 4, on the hill north of Church run, which was recently torpedoed, is now actually pumping one hundred barrels per day, would also go to show that the oil is not being all exhausted in this region. Parker's Landing is now the principal oil district out of the whole number. Not only is there more oil produced by the wells, but the capitalist is more certain of receiving a handsome interest on his investment in this, than he is in any other oil region.—*Lawrenceburg Independent.*

OWING to the energetic measures taken by the Administration in suppressing the Fenian raid, Minister Thornton has received instructions from London to sound the Government as to its willingness for renewing the negotiations regarding the Alabama claims. The Gladstone Cabinet appear to be exceedingly desirous to have this vexed question settled at an early day, and is now more disposed than ever to listen to any new proposition from Washington.

A MAGNETIC well has been bored at Michigan Centre. The well is 235 feet below the surface. The Jackson *Citizen* of the 1st says: "Eight days ago Mr. Pangborn suspended a common darning-needle in a bottle of the water, and the needle immediately became a magnet, and is now covered with iron of considerable thickness." A chemical analysis of the water is to be made.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

Cuban News—Yellow Fever—Telegraph Consolidation — Dramatic Feast—Railroad Smash-up—Teacher Excursionists, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 4, 1870.

CUBAN NEWS.

Cuban mail advices to 24th May say that on the 22d May an expedition sent out by General Jordan from Nassau arrived on the coast. A large quantity of sulphur and other material was sent out by the vessel. The Spaniards are now upon the defensive, shut up in fortifications by heat, rains and insurgents. Nine of Valmaseda's camps were surprised by patriots in a single district of Bayoma. Valmaseda endeavored to aid the garrison at Bayoma, and in marching thither he lost 400 men. Antonia Lards, Cuban Minister of War, died on the 20th of sunstroke. Bembetta was under orders to occupy Cardenas.

YELLOW FEVER.

A French corvette which put in here with yellow fever aboard, contracted at Port Au Prince, has gone to Miquelon where the crew will be put ashore and the vessel thoroughly fumigated. Eight sick men were sent to Quarantine. Our health officer states the disease is an epidemic and most Haytian ports, exists at various Cuban ports and is so terrible at Rio Janeiro that half the crews of vessels there died.

TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION.

It is announced that in the consolidation of certain telegraph lines the Union and Central Pacific Railroads are assigned three millions each of stock, the Atlantic and Pacific $5,000,000, and Franklin Line $1,000,000. Hubbard, the postal telegraph man, is spoken of as General Manager.

DRAMATIC FEAST.

It is rumored that Hamlet will be produced at the coming dramatic fund benefit, with Edwin Booth, Fechter, J. W. Wallack, Davenport, Brougham, Jefferson, Shewell, Barney Williams, Miss Hadaway, Ledere, and Mrs. J. W. Wallack in the cast.

RAILROAD SMASH UP.

A heavily laden coal train ran into the rear of a passenger train on the Morris and Essex Railroad this morning, demolishing the baggage and smoking cars. The wife of Rev. Mr. Hepburn was slightly injured. Other passengers escaped.

SCHOOL TEACHER EXCURSIONISTS.

Two hundred and seventy teachers from California, on an excursion through the United States, arrived this afternoon, after a journey of seven days. The excursion is under the auspices of the San Francisco Board of Education.

PEDESTRIAN FIZZLE.

James Smith, who attempted to walk one hundred miles in two days, gave up the job after making fifty-five miles in twelve hours and thirty-eight minutes.

WORKINGMEN'S DAILY.

The Workingmen's Union propose to establish, in the fall, a daily paper here, to be devoted to the interests of Unions throughout the country.

IN POSITION.

To-day the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple in this city was placed in position for the grand ceremony of laying on the 8th instant.

FENIAN BILL.

Tweed's bill for the transportation of the Fenian Army from Vermont was $3,750, which was paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The immigrant arrivals for the past week numbered 12,500.

The north-eastern Saengerbund hold their picnic to-morrow. Thirty societies will take part.

It is reported in Cuban circles that two members of the Cuban Junta are in the employ of the Spanish spies.

General McDowell has returned from the Canadian border. Two hundred of the United States troops sent to watch the Fenians did not retire, but are ordered to Leavenworth for duty on the plains.

Suspicion is aroused that the sudden death of our Consul Schott was occasioned by poison, in the interest of a former partner, in whose favor Schott's life was heavily insured. The physicians who attended Schott during his illness have declined to certify to the cause of death.

Tweed contributed $4,500 for purses at the opening of the new racing park at Long Branch.

Mrs. Ann Brady was dangerously shot by Jos. Farrell, in a West Eighteenth street house, last night. The ball was said to be intended for a man named Fries.

Atkinson's bobbin factory, Paterson, N. J., was burned last night. Loss $25,000.

The steamers Weiser and Iowa, from Europe, have arrived.

NEW YORK, June 5, 1870.

ANXIETY AMONG ISRAELITES.

The Israelite citizens are much disturbed by the unconfirmed rumors of wholesale butcheries in Roumania. Cablegrams sent to Sir Samuel Montefiore, in London, and M. Crémieux, President of the Jewish Society in Paris, begging the latest and most authentic information, have not yet been answered. The Jewish Rabbis preached on the subject yesterday. One of them expressed the belief that the reports would prove incorrect, and another stating as a fact that instead of the Jews monopolizing the business and becoming very rich, they are so heavily taxed as to render it impossible, and that they are not permitted to own yet one foot of land or a house to live in. The absence of further information tends to augment the quite general belief that the reports are at least greatly exaggerated.

SHIP ON FIRE.

The ship William F. Storrer, of the Black Ball Line of Liverpool packets, owned by C. H. Marshall & Co., caught fire at half-past 10 o'clock to-night at her pier, West Twenty-fifth street, North River. The cargo consists of lard, grain, cotton, &c., and will all, to present appearances, be destroyed. Loss about $100,000. The fire is still raging.

UNIVERSALISTS.

The Rev. Charles F. Lee to-day, on the centenary of Universalism, said there are now over one million Universalists in the United States, and in a century from now Universalism would be the religion of America.

RELIGIOUS.

Reunited Presbyterian General Assembly.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—At the final session of the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning, the report on publication was adopted.

The docket was cleared of various reports and overtures, being referred to the next General Assembly, to the Committee of Twenty-one, or indefinitely postponed.

The Board of Publication was authorized to meet on the second Thursday of June, in Philadelphia.

Resolutions were adopted calling the attention of parents to the Sunday training of children.

The pay of the stated clerk was fixed at $400, and the salary of the permanent clerk at $300 per annum. The payment of fifty dollars each to the permanent and stated clerks of the last Assembly at Pittsburgh, for extra work, was ordered.

The overture from the Walnut street Church of Louisville, Ky., was discussed and recommended to the attention of the Committee. A resolution was adopted authorizing an appropriation for the purpose of amicably settling the case. The balance is $3,000.

The report of the Joint Committee on Ministerial Relief was adopted with slight alterations.

The business of the session was closed by the singing of the doxology. The closing hours were occupied with speeches by several prominent commissioners.

Resolutions of thanks to the Moderator, Committee of Arrangements, citizens of Philadelphia and others, were adopted, and replies made by the Philadelphia ministers.

The Moderator officially dismissed the Assembly about half-past twelve o'clock. Many of the commissioners immediately left for their homes.

RICHMOND.

Ex-Mayor Cahoon et al. Indicted for Forgery and Conspiracy—Decision by Chief Justice Chase.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, June 4.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted George Cahoon, ex-Mayor, for forgery, and Johnson H. Sands and Richard S. Sanxay, two ex-confederate officers, for conspiracy to defraud the State of $7,000, the amount due the State from the estate of Jacob Horesell, who was charged that these parties afterwards appropriated the estate to their own use. Cahoon was arrested this afternoon and bailed in $10,000. The others are not in custody. Officers were sent after them.

In a suit originating in the United States Circuit Court, Chief Justice Chase decides that the Government of Virginia, organized at Wheeling and subsequently established in Richmond, having been recognized by the United States, thus constituted as valid the acts of said government. Consequently a suit brought against the authorities of the town of Harrisonburg, who were not superceded by United States authorities, for alleged false imprisonment in discharge of municipal duties, cannot be transferred from the State to the Federal court.

Serious Fire in Philadelphia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Last night a fire broke out in a building situated on 3d street, below Market street, occupied by a paper box maker. The flames spread to a double building, Nos. 115 and 117 South 3d street, the upper stories of which were burned out. The first floor was occupied by Fairthrone & Rand, brokers; second story by a drug exchange, and the upper stories by J. B. Cornel, manufacturer of ladies' dress trimmings, whose entire stock was destroyed. Loss heavy. The fire reached No. 13, occupied by J. M. Glass and others, and damaged the roof. No. 19, occupied on the first floor by W. W. Lidyard as a law office, was also damaged about the roof.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The railroad bridge across the Connecticut at Lynn, Mass., is completed.

—It was a new comet, not planet, that was discovered by Prof. Winnidia, at Carlsruhe.

—It is reported the Prince Imperial of France has been affianced to a daughter of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain.

—Whit Sunday and the Feast of Pentecost were closely observed yesterday by the Episcopalians, Catholics and Jews.

—The new steamship Abyssinia, from Liverpool 25th of May, and Panama, from London, arrived at New York yesterday evening.

—Alexander Jones, colored, was murdered in Nashville, Saturday morning, Melvina Rogers, also colored, splitting his skull with an axe.

—Walter Scott, of East Newark, N. J., was committed for trial on the affidavit of his daughter, eleven years old, charging him with incest.

—The *Courier* office in East Saginaw, Michigan, was damaged by fire Sunday morning $6,000, insured. It will not interfere with the publication.

—Dr. Landon O. Rives, a physician of thirty years standing at Cincinnati, once prominently connected with the Cincinnati College and Medical College of Ohio, will be buried to-day.

—The dry spell throughout the Northwest, which had existed for two weeks, was broken Friday night and Saturday by fine showers, which seem to have extended over a large territory.

—Hiram Jones, of New Market, N. H., aged fifty years, cut his wife's throat Saturday morning, causing instant death, and then cut his own, inflicting a mortal wound. Cause, jealousy.

—George E. Thomas, city editor of the Omaha *Republican*, and formerly connected with the New York *Herald* and Chicago *Tribune*, died yesterday at Omaha of congestion of the lungs.

—The Erie Railroad Company announce a reduction of about twenty per cent on rates of fare and, after the 10th inst. will carry passengers from New York to Chicago for twenty dollars.

—The eighteenth annual meeting of the International Typographical Union begins at Cincinnati to-day. Two ladies will be present from New York. The meeting will probably last until Friday evening.

—The Michigan Central and Great Western and Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroads have reduced their fare to twenty dollars between Chicago and New York, and twenty-one dollars and a quarter to Boston.

—Wachtell, the famous tenor, has resigned, in consequence of a charge made by Patti of impolite familiarity during an Opera. Satisfactory explanation made, however, by Wachtell, put an end to apprehensions of a duel with Patti's husband.

—Hon. D. D. Voorhees made a political speech at the Court House in Indianapolis, on Saturday evening. He discussed the Fifteenth Amendment, the Southern Question, National finances and Pacific Railroad. He announced his intention to make but one more race for Congress.

—Michael Dyer was found dead in his house at Nashville on Saturday, having committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, the ball entering above the right ear. It is supposed he committed the deed on Thursday night. He was a cripple, having previously driven his wife from home and closed the house.

—A new office, erected by the First Congregational Society, at Chicago, was dedicated yesterday. Rev. S. C. Bartlett, Rev. W. W. Patton and Rev. E. P. Goodwin, took part in the services. The edifice is crushed at a cost by 160 feet, built of Joliet stone, with Ohio sand stone trimmings. It has a seating capacity of 2,000 and cost $180,000.

—The extensive foundry and machine shop of Dennis, Long & Co., in Louisville, Ky., was entirely destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon. The fire originated in the pattern room from sparks from the cupola. Loss on buildings, machinery, tools, &c., $90,000; patterns, $60,000. Insurance, $80,000. Six hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

—A large meeting of Israelites was held in Plum Street Temple, Cincinnati, last night, to take action in regard to the late massacre of Jews in Roumania. Resolutions were adopted expressing horror and indignation at the outrages, urging the government to prompt action and appointing a committee to telegraph to Europe for authentic information.

—A cable dispatch reports the French Government has received the night from the Commander of the French troops announcing a battle with the warlike tribes of Morocco. The battle was stopped and backed, and the mangled body of a woman discovered. The body was found cold, indicating that death was not caused by the train. At the inquest, near the spot where the body was found, evidences were discovered that there had been a struggle, and there was a pool of blood. At the spot where the body was found there was no blood, proving that he was dead before being struck by the engine. The body had not yet been identified.

A Jew's Difficulties.

A very merry affair is reported to have taken place near the Jewish Cemetery near Hamburgh. It was noticed that the indestructible race of Schnorrers with an eye to profit out of every opportunity, are not too lazy to undertake the rather long journey from the city to the cemetery, and once there they plague the mourners by their importunities. It was at last resolved to prevent such scenes, and a Jewish policeman was engaged to keep these petitioners at a respectable distance.

The policeman appeared, posted himself at the gate of the cemetery—but the *Schnorrers* passed in like locusts, and mercilessly attacked the mourners, who in vain looked to the policeman for assistance.

One of the officers of the cemetery at last hastened to the policeman, and addressed him in a not over-friendly tone, "What are you here for?" Why don't you come in and chase off these "Schnorrers?" "I cannot!" "And why, if you please?" Well I am a *Cohen*, a descendant of Aaron, and am not permitted to enter a cemetery."

The officers of the cemetery did not relish much a *Cohen* as a policeman, nor did they much like the *Schnorrers*, who, by this time returned to the city, well satisfied with the result of their trip.

THE Banking Committee of the House have agreed to a bill punishing officers of National Banks by heavy fine and imprisonment, for certifying to false checks, that is, certifying to funds not deposited. The committee are determined that this bad practice, which obtains to a large extent in the large cities, shall be abolished.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Protests Against Extortion in Cuban Ports—New Vessels for British Navy—Spirit of the English Press—Report of the Massacre of Jews in Roumania Probably Unfounded—The King Question in the Spanish Cortez—Return of Captives by Spanish Brigands—The French Corps Legislatiff—Indictments Against Regicide Conspirators—The Ecumenical Council—Reported Capture of the Cargo of the Cuban Privateer Upton.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 4.—The *Shipping Gazette* has a vigorous leader on the extortion practiced upon vessels arriving at Cuban ports under the pretense of fines for the evasion of customs regulations. The *Gazette* invokes a joint protest against this outrage on the part of England and the United States.

The Admiralty begins three new iron clad vessels at Chatham navy yard immediately, one to be called Raleigh, 5,000 tons burthen, and to carry twenty-seven heavy guns broadside. The others will be small light draft steamers, to operate around the coast and in harbors.

The steamers Cuba and Columbia have arrived out.

The *Spectator* asks indignantly if the Government exchanged Gambia for a worthless tract adjoining Sierre Leone.

The *Saturday Review* admits the ill taste and uselessness of Lindsay's address in reference to the action of President Grant.

The *Daily News* hopes Mr. Lindsay's address to the troops has been misrepresented by the telegrams.

General George Napier to-day publishes in the newspapers a fresh endorsement of Canadian courage and loyalty.

LONDON, June 5.—Dispatches from the United States announce the receipt there of receipts of massacres of Jews by Christians in Roumania. No advices have reached here on the subject, and the continental news agencies deny there have been any recent outrages upon the Jews of Roumania. A dispatch from Bucharest states a riot occurred last week at Batuschaly, a village in Moldavia, during a local election. It is described as an ordinary disturbance which was soon quelled without the interference of troops.

There is much rejoicing here over the release of the English captives in Spain.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 4.—The Englishmen who were captured by Spanish brigands near Gibraltar, some time ago, have been tracked by an emissary of the Government. The prisoners were in good health and well treated. Their final release was only a matter of money. The Government has already commenced negotiations with the robbers, but the subject is replete with difficulties, and it is feared no result will be reached for several weeks.

PARIS, June 4.—The proceedings in the Spanish Cortez yesterday were highly important. Almost the entire session was devoted to the consideration of the question of a future ruler. It is understood no prominent candidate, or new member, that no candidate for King be considered fairly elected unless he receives a majority equal to half the number of the deputies in Cortez. Amid Radicals' vehement applause it was resolved to take this proposition into consideration, by a vote of 100 to 96, and the Ministry will resign if this vote is very significant. It is regarded as equivalent to the defeat of Montpensier, who has only eighty-one votes in the Cortez. Should any of the Provinces of Algeria are said to be hostile to the Imperial troops, and a general rising was feared. Reinforcements will be forwarded from Toulon.

The through freight on the J. M. & I. R. R. ran over a horse at the trestle bridge one-half mile north of Orrville, Ohio, Thursday night, completely wrecking the engine and six cars and slightly injuring the engineer. Big Mouth, the animal killed, was valued at $500, and fatally wounding a brakeman named Barrow's track was cleared, the damages to the track repaired and all delayed freight within four hours from the time of the disaster.

The thermometer at Bangor, Me., Saturday, stood at ninety degrees, the highest for sixty years. The protracted drought in that section are seriously affecting the lumber interest. One driver of seven millions of logs has been abandoned and another of fifteen million is in jeopardy, being hung up. Another of twenty-eight millions is hung up. All on the tributaries of the Penobscot. Logs are in active demand and operators make the price manufacturers.

Considerable commotion has been created in the Third Ohio District by recent seizures made by Collector Williams for alleged violations of the revenue laws. It is said that $2,000 be seized the distillery of Isaac Hay, charge of Hoyt, Turner & Co., and the distillery of George F. Elliott, Hamilton, while in charge of Marmaduke, Dodsworth & Co., also that of Hall & Ross, Hamilton, while in charge of David W. Brown.

—Peter Palmer, the well known Chicago millionaire, gives notice through the public press that he will on the 1st of July commence the erection of a hotel in Chicago, which will probably be the largest in the country. It will have a frontage of 200 feet on State street and 252 on Monroe, to be eight stories high and contain 500 rooms. It will be in the form of a double L, and will be called by Louis Philippe. It will cost, including grounds, over two and a half millions.

—News was received at military head quarters, Chicago, yesterday, of a fight with Indians, at Hays City, Kansas, that about thirty-five Indians attacked Col. Nelson's mail station, on Bear Creek, killing two private soldiers and wounding Sergeant Murray. A Mexican servant at Supply was also killed and two horses were stolen. Other reports agree with below that point. Mrs. Keith, an interpreter, came into camp Supply, reporting the above attack by a large number of Arapahoes had gone on the war path.

—Saturday about noon, during the prevalence of a thunder storm, a barn in Chicago was struck by lightning, and two horses instantly killed and one wounded. They were at work outside when the storm commenced, and went inside to get out of the rain. The names of the killed are: Henry Meyer, aged 50, Thomas Stark, aged 56, and Patrick Dolan, aged 55, all of them laborers. The wounded man was named Jno. Schultz. He was not seriously injured. In about an hour after Stark's death, one of his sons, who had been ill for some time, expired. He was not aware of the death of his father at the time.

—For several days numerous complaints had been made to the health department of Chicago of a horrible stench which pervaded the quarter in the vicinity of Washington and Wells streets. Saturday morning the sanitary officer went to Bennett's Medical College, 189 Washington street, and although the owners of that institution protested that no stench came from their building, the officer persisted in making an examination and finally reached the roof, where he found a vast collection of human remains in a condition of disgusting putrefaction, including bones, flesh, etc., of grown persons and infants. The nuisance of course was abated at once.

—On Saturday night last, between the North Branch of the Chicago river and the village of Ravenswood, the night express of the night train for Milwaukee discovered that he had run over what was apparently a human form. The train was stopped and backed, and the mangled body of a woman discovered. The body was found cold, indicating that death was not caused by the train. At the inquest, near the spot where the body was found, evidences were discovered that there had been a struggle, and there was a pool of blood. At the spot where the body was found there was no blood, proving that he was dead before being struck by the engine. The body had not yet been identified.

ITALY.

ROME, June 4.—Yesterday, upon the demand of one hundred and fifty of the Fathers in the Ecumenical Council, the end of the discussion on schema *de infallibilitate* was pronounced. On Monday the discussion of chapters will commence.

LONDON, June 5.—Advices from Rome report a violent scene in the Council last week between Bishop Maret, the well-known Gallican prelate, and Cardinal Bilio, during the discussion on the infallibility question. Bitter language was used and much excitement created

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 5.—Bancroft awaits fresh instructions from Washington before proceeding with negotiations with the Prussian government on the rights of naturalized citizens. He has left Berlin on a visit to the South German States.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 5.—An Imperial decree announces a universal exposition will be held here in 1873.

MARINE NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, June 4.—The steamship Allemania, from New York for Hamburg, arrived this afternoon.

BREST, June 4.—The steamship La Louisiana, of the Havana and St. Mazoure Line, has gone ashore between this city and St. Mazoure. It is thought she will succeed in getting off at next high tide.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 4.—*Afternoon.*—Consols for money 92¾; on account 93. American securities quiet; 62's, 89¾; 65's, 88¾; 67's, 90¼; 10-40's, 86¼; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 100; Great Western, 29¾. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 10⅝d; Orleans 10⅝@11d; sales 10,000 bales. Wheat quiet and steady for California white. No. 2 red western 9s 6d; winter 9s 5d@9s 8d. Fruit steady. Western flour 21s 6d. Corn—No 2 mixed 29s 3d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s. Provisions dull. Pork 102s 6d. Beef 116s. Lard 68s 6d. Cheese 69s 6d. Bacon—58s 6d for Cumberland cut; 64s 6d for short rib.

LONDON, June 4.—Tallow 45s 6d. Hops 45. Sugar dull at 27s afloat.

PARIS, June 4.—Bourse closed excited at 74f 45c.

FRANKFORT, June 4.—Bonds opened firm but quiet.

HAVRE, June 2.—Cotton opened flat at 123 on spot and afloat.

Upper Rivers.

[By P. and A. Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, June 5.—River rising very slowly, with twenty-two inches water in the channel. Weather rainy; ther. 74 deg. at 6 P. M.

GREENSBORO, June 4.—River stationary, with three feet three inches water in the channel. Weather showery; ther. 70 deg. at 7 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, June 5.—River stationary, with three and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; ther. 70 deg. at 7 P. M.

Destructive Fires in Canada.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

QUEBEC, June 4.—Another destructive fire is raging in the woods in the neighborhood of Trinity Bay on the Saguenay, and still another some miles up the river. Others are reported at Point Aux Trembles. Should the present drought continue the ravages by fire will be very extensive.

THE CAPITAL.

Appointments—Wayne McVeagh Confirmed as Minister to Turkey—The Case of Ashley, Governor of Montana—Small-Pox Among Crow Indians—The Red Men Visitors—Disability Bill—Tennessee Reconstruction—The Revenue Service—Commerce and Navy, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1870.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Benj. V. Abbott, of New York, Chas. P. James, of District of Columbia, and Victor C. Baninger, of New York, Commissioners to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States; Edwin L. Barnes, United States Attorney for Western District of Texas.

APPOINTMENT CONSIDERED.

The Senate to-day confirmed Wayne McVeagh as Minister to Constantinople, and then took up for consideration the nomination of Benjamin F. Potts, of Ohio, for Governor of Montana, vice Jas. M. Ashley, who is to be removed. A discussion, lasting nearly two hours, ensued, in which Messrs. Sherman, Morton, Howe and others spoke in favor of the confirmation of the nomination, and Messrs. Sumner, Nye, Cameron and others opposed it. Without a vote the Senate adjourned.

SMALL POX AMONG INDIANS.

General Sully, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, writes to Commissioner Parker from Helena, May 25th, that the River Crows have the small pox very badly among them, and are scattered in small parties all over the country. Their agent has tried every inducement to have the Crows vaccinated, but without avail, as they strenuously refuse, saying it was bad medicine. General Sully has written the agent to remove the Crows away from the agency ten miles, and do all he can to prevent any intercourse between them and other Indians.

SHOWING THE RED MEN AROUND.

Red Cloud and other Sioux chiefs were today taken to the Arsenal and Navy Yard, at the latter place witnessing some firing of heavy Parrott guns. They appeared more interested in needle rifles at the Arsenal than in the cannon. They inspected the monitors very carefully, but declined to participate

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 83½.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼@95¾.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 114¼@114¾.

IT IS NATURAL that throughout the civilized Christian world the deepest horror, indignation and regret should be felt at the recent bloody, wholesale massacre of Jews in Roumania. It is also natural that the Israelites in America should feel their hearts sink and their blood boil when they read of the murder of thousands of their brethren, and should appeal to our Government to interfere, if possible, in their behalf. And yet it is but a century or two since, in all parts of so-called Christendom, the Jew was confined to the vilest parts of any town in which he was permitted to live at all, and, in case of a sudden pest or any other unlooked for calamity, was most liable to fall a victim to the fury of an unreasoning populace. And even now, in the capital of the Christian world, he is only admitted upon sufferance and is obliged to dwell in a low and filthy suburb of the city. The Roumanians are not any farther advanced in civilization or any more truly Christian now than was the rest of Europe at the end of the middle ages, and doubtless they hold the same idea as did those pious old monks who used to thank God that He had given them an opportunity to serve Him by torturing or slaying a Jew, totally overlooking the grandest words of the New Testament, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do."

IT WAS HARD for Rachel to lose her family and household idols and she did her best to carry them off with her when she and her husband emigrated, and so shrewd was she in guarding these precious evils that she quite deceived and overreached her sharp and tricky father; and in these days it is just as hard to give up cherished beliefs and superstitions as it was in the times of the patriarchs. But the inconoclasts go about with a seeming relish in their work and knock down almost everything that is particularly ancient or venerable. William Tell and Pocahontas have taken their places with the myths of the ancients. Semiramis loses her glory and the noble sons of the forest turn out to be squat and ill favored Spotted Tails and Red Bears. Yet there are plenty to be found who will with ingenuity and a touching adhesion to ancient creeds, uphold all these and the thousand other idols of the Abbot-ical style of historians and we suppose they and their successors will continue to do so as long as the story of Rachel continues to be read. But perhaps the most remarkable illusion under which most of the world has rested, and that because it is so new and fresh, concerns the climate of San Francisco. For years it has been upheld as paradisiacal, and many a time have we listened to or read of discriptions of its loveliness, longed to be able to go and for a time enjoy the very luxury of living. Now, however, we hear of hot suns, driving sands, penetrating winds and an unhealthy dryness that makes life almost insupportable between the frequently recurring earthquakes. So that idol has been found by the penetrating Laban, and we wait to see which one he will get next.

RECKLESSNESS.

Railway accidents are once more in season, and it seems that, like some of the California crops, they come in season more than once a year. Frightful scenes of slaughter and destruction are chronicled in all parts of our land, and, after the funerals are over, the lame and the maimed remain to tell of the broken rail or the misplaced switch which served as instruments with which to fling the great mass of living human beings as a sacrifice upon the altar of the Demon of Recklessness. As has so often been said before, such frightful results of carelessness do not frequently have to be recorded on the continent of Europe. There are railroads of length in some places there, which are among the oldest in the world, and are still guiltless of any passenger's blood. That this immunity is altogether, under Providence, owing to the fact that every means that can be devised by man to insure safety in railroad travel has been adopted is evident, and we then might begin to wonder why our own railroads do not adopt and enforce similar precautions were it not for two facts—first, that our countrymen are of a much more incautious and reckless temperament than the sturdy, steady going over-crowded Europeans; and second, because of the immense additional expense which such precautions would necessitate in this land of lofty wages and magnificent distances. Yet, we think we do observe a diminution in the number of accidents of this sort, year by year, although new railroads are being laid by the thousands, and the name of daily trains is Legion. We think we can notice a general tendency towards safety, and we doubt not that by the time the land is fully settled, America will be as safe a land for the railroad traveller as is now Belgium or Saxony.

A NAMELESS SLANDERER.

Of all the contemptible and despicable creatures which move about and exist upon the face of the earth, infesting and desolating fair places, the vilest is perhaps the anonymous slanderer. The rattlesnake by his noise and the copperhead by his odor give warning before striking, which they do openly and within reach of an avenging arm. But this human viper, hiding himself beneath the mystery of the anonymous and buried in the depth of his own degradation, stings and thrusts, often causing deep and dangerous wounds in which the venom of the weapon soon spreads and ramifies ineradicably. Last week one of these poisonous reptiles, who in all probability had been spurned by society and recognized and rejected as a villain, spawned a pamphlet which he sent by mail into most of the prominent families of the city. This brochure, neatly printed but altogether without mark of artisan or author, and headed with faulty latin, contains ten pages of rhyme without rythm, metre or wit, through which flows a stream of low abuse and spiteful malevolence which seeks to harm many of the most respected and shining lights of our social world. Merchants and gentlemen of fair fame are assailed with scarillous epithets and vile abuse, and not satisfied with this their wives and sisters and daughters are not spared. Young ladies of the highest standing, irreproachable in character and position, are used as targets for some of these attacks; and old social scandals, and gossiping rumors, are coupled with vile insinuations, making perhaps the most contemptible specimen of low and vulgar literature we have ever beheld. Already, in spite of the density of the disguise which the cowardly scribbler has thrown around him, efforts, which promise to be successful, are being made to expose him, and it is to be hoped that before next week, when he threatens to produce a continuation of his slanderous publication, he will be too bruised in body and restrained in liberty to be capable of further present villainy.

PAPAL BAPTISM.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, which was in session in this city during a part of the past two weeks, performed a large amount of work, and discussed a variety of subjects. Among the subjects which engrossed much of their attention, and occupied a considerable portion of their time, was the validity of baptism as administered by a popish priest.

It is evident from the discussions, as reported in the GAZETTE, that there exists a considerable variety of sentiment among the venerable divines in relation to this subject, which was considered by them to be of so much importance that it has been sent down in overture to the inferior courts or presbyteries, to be deliberated upon for a year. This action was wise, inasmuch as the Assembly, owing to its delegated character, was scarcely competent to pronounce judgment on a subject in relation to which it had received no instructions from the presbyteries of which it is the creature.

We do not propose to enter the arena of theological polemics. We leave the discussion of dogmatic theology to grave and reverend divines. In the Assembly which closed its sessions in the First United Presbyterian Church on Thursday of last week, there is learning and piety enough to guide to a correct and satisfactory conclusion on this subject, which has created no little discussion in the community since it was first mooted by the venerable court. But we do say that it would be a serious matter, on the part of any deliberative body, to declare that Roman Catholics who have been sprinkled and anointed by a priest have not received Christian baptism. Such a declaration would meet with no more general favor than the proclamation of Papal infallibility. We know that there are many learned and good men, both lay and clerical, in connection with the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, who are not prepared to endorse any such dogma. And we say this with all due deference and becoming respect to the much esteemed and erudite father whose report was discussed so extensively.

We believe that Stephen, Bishop of Rome in the third century, excommunicated the Asiatic Christians, who, in different councils, decreed that "heretics" should be re-baptized before they were received into the communion of the Church. But the African bishops treated Stephen's act with contempt, and declared that baptism administered by "heretics" was invalid. The Council of Nice, however, decreed that those who had been baptized by the hands of heretics might be admitted to the communion of the Church without re-baptism, by the imposition of hands, except such as had not been baptized in the name of the Sacred Trinity. But we are well persuaded that the Assembly, whatever may be their decision next year, will be influenced in their action by a sense of duty and conscientious conviction, and not by a principle of retaliation.

During the progress of the discussion we asked one of the clerical delegates from Great Britain, What is the position of the British churches in relation to baptism by Roman Catholic priests? His response was, and he is a man considerably advanced in years, "I never heard the question mooted in an Assembly before. We never re-baptise." A distinguished European divine makes use of the following language on this subject. "It seems to be generally agreed not to scrutinize this matter too minutely, and to admit baptism administered by any person who holds the office of the ministry in the church to which he belongs, and who observes the form prescribed by our Saviour, although it may be encumbered with superstitious rites."

Protestant divines hold almost universally, that the "man of sin" spoken of in the second letter of Paul to the Church at Thessalonica, is Anti-Christ, or the Church of Rome. It is not our province to pronounce an opinion on the correctness of this interpretation, but granting that it is correct, does it not argue against the position taken by some of the learned divines last week? For it is said that the "man of sin" "as God *sitteth in the temple* of God," that is, he is in the Christian church, although his teachings, forms, and ceremonies may not accord with those of Protestant divines.

We are strongly of the opinion, that after a year's deliberation by the presbyteries, the Assembly will be prepared to decree the validity of Papal baptism.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—It has seldom been my good fortune to witness a more lovely spectacle than that presented in the Union Baptist Church on Grant street, last Thursday evening, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the "Home of the Friendless." On the platform, which was covered with white linen and handsomely decorated with baskets and bouquets of rare and choice flowers, wreaths and garlands of evergreens, sat eighty-four little girls and boys, (many of them the orphans of our dead soldiers,) beautifully attired, the girls in white, the boys in tasteful uniform. Rev. Wm. M. Young, D.D., presided. Rev. E. K. Squire made the opening prayer. Rev. M. Newel read the annual reports and Rev. Mr. Moore addressed the children, interspersing his address with questions to them, which were answered with a promptness which evinced long and careful training in knowledge of the Scriptures. Mrs. Levi Wade and Mrs. J. C. Lippincott, who had supervision of the anniversary, presided at the organ. The very successful manner in which the children performed their parts in the merry songs, speeches and dialogues, showed that these ladies must have spent much time and labor in preparing the children for the occasion. They sang three songs of motion in a highly creditable manner, in return for which the audience literally showered bouquets of beautiful flowers upon them; indeed every little performer received more or less, until the platform looked like a flower garden, filled with fairies. The annual report shows the Institution to be much in want of a larger building, and while their treasury has something in it toward erecting one, it is not enough to warrant them in commencing unless kind friends will aid them in the work. We do not hesitate to say that all who listened to the delightful exercises at the anniversary on last Thursday night will feel a new interest in the Institution, and when the kind ladies having it in charge appeal to them for aid, will respond most cheerfully.

A. SPECTATOR.

THE Ohio *State Journal* says: Laura Keene will please accept the homage of the subscriber. For several years we labored to break up the vulgar, insolent, barbarous practice of Columbus audiences in the matter of mutilating the last scene in a play by incontinently rushing from the house in the midst of it, as if their eternal salvation depended upon not hearing the play to the end. The cheap boarding house people made a rush, as usual, Saturday night, when Laura Keene stepped to the front and said in a commanding tone—"Sit down a moment!"—and they sat. For a moment the house looked astonished, then a roar of applause shook the building. Turning to the company on the stage, the lady with a graceful wave of the hand said—"Lord Dundreary! our departing friends have concluded to wait for your last words. Proceed!" Good for L. K.

The Crawford County System.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: You speak as a party organ of "The Crawford County Plan" of nominations as one especially lauded by politicians of "the peculiar kidney of a certain George K. Anderson, of Crawford county," who is a candidate there, and does not seem to be acceptable to you. You characterize its advocates here as *a handful* of disinterested patriots who have sometimes attempted to *wheedle* our friends in Allegheny into its adoption" by the assurance that it would be "always efficacious in promoting the choice of unexceptionable men." You assert further that it is "the chosen means by which *pinchers, roosters, bribers*—and all sorts of political and personal *scallawags* without either principle, or the shadow of repute for it, ever find their ambition most thoroughly subserved," and that the counties of Erie and Crawford in their past and present political history "annually present more or less ample certificates of the utter worthlessness of the system, for anything more than a device to cheat and disappoint the honest rank and file of the party."

This is a hard saying in view of the fact that the system so decried is the "chosen means" of so many of the best Republican counties of this State. But is it true?

The writer of this note, who has no ambition to gratify, and no interest to subserve, but the welfare of the party in the selection of proper representatives upon a principle of Republican equality, is one of those who think that the plan thus reprobated is the only one that can accomplish these objects, and that the one which you prefer is, in all its features—its individual management, and its results—so precisely obnoxious to all the injurious epithets which you have bestowed upon the other, that you could not have described it better than by so applying them.

What then is this *monstrum horrendum* —this dreaded Crawford county system you so much deprecate and abuse? Why nothing but the reference to the *people* themselves, of the selection of all the candidates by a *direct* vote, wherein every man shall express his individual preference for every office, and a *majority* of the voters shall decide? Surely no honest Republican can object to this.

But what, on the other hand, is the system upon which we now act? Why, that every Election District shall elect the same number of delegates, whether its Republican vote be *twenty* or a *thousand*, so that, in point of fact, a certain number of Districts, containing less than *one fourth* of the Republican voters of the county, may, through delegates whom it is impossible to instruct as to all the offices, and voting, of course, *as they please*, dictate to the other *three fourths* a ticket for the support of the *whole!*

Is this Republican? Look at the multiplication of trifling election Districts, and inform your readers, if you please, wherein it differs from the "Rotten Borough" system in England, where new writs were so often issued in high prerogative times by the Crown, to villages with two or three tenements, in order to bring in members to strengthen its vote in the House of Commons? Is it reasonable that the *thousand* Republican voters in the Second ward of Allegheny, shall be neutralized by the *fifteen* of the township of Crescent, or that the former shall acquiesce in the results of a proceeding wherein *twenty* townships, having no greater aggregate of votes than themselves, are allowed *forty* voices to their *four?* If you would preserve such a system at all, a just and equal apportionment is an absolute necessity.

It cannot, however, be amended. In no shape whatever can the delegation of such a trust, in the selection of perhaps *twenty* candidates, where it is impossible to instruct the delegate, even if he would obey, be admissable or defensible in a case where it is possible—as it is incontrovertibly to people to pass directly upon the candidates themselves. Their delegates may be open—as the people at large assuredly are *not*—either to corruption or management, even if they are *competent* to decide intelligently, as it must be confessed, from their selections that they very seldom do. But if the people themselves are unfit to pass upon the candidates *directly*, they must be equally so to choose the proper agents to do it for them. That argument, however, would be fatal not only to the delegate system, but to the principle of popular election itself.

Nor will it do say that the Crawford county system is open to fraud. So are all popular elections. But surely you will not affirm that it would be as easy to corrupt the people themselves as their *two* delegates; and as to the mode of election, if they cannot vote freely and fairly, then what is to be said of the primary meetings, where they are all *supposed* to vote, and in which they elect the delegates themselves?

Allow me to add that "the handful of disinterested patriots" who advocate this system, are not the *politicians*, or the party *managers*, or "the pinchers, or roosters, or bribers, or scallawags without principle or repute, who find their interest in its adoption." No man of this sort will ever want it, and no man, whether honest or dishonest, can ever make it serve him, but by convincing the people at large of his superior worthiness. If he expects to succeed by intrigue or bribery, no public body will answer his purpose so well as a convention constituted under the present system, under the direction of a few managers; and that, I think, is very well understood by those who hold the strings, and think it so horrid that a *majority* of the voters should be allowed to select their own candidates.

It is not asserted by the friends of this system that it will *always* result in the choice of unexceptionable men. All that is claimed for it is, that while insuring the selection of men of good *repute* at least, it will greatly multiply the chances in that direction by driving from the field altogether all who are of bad repute, and many of those who are selected under the present system, so much to the admitted scandal of the district, and the discredit of the Republican party.

But then you say that the counties of Crawford and Erie in their past and present political history annually present more or less ample certificates of the utter worthlessness of the system.

I do not know that the representatives of those counties have been at any time obnoxious to any disadvantageous comparison with those of other counties which adhere to the old system, even without the startling inequalities and abuses which have crept in here especially and perhaps exclusively in its administration, or that any of them were parties to the concerted robbery of the Sinking Fund for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Central, either by their direct and open votes, or in precipitating the iniquity by the more indirect and less manly process of suspending the rules, as was the case with some of ours, I understand, in both Houses. That the old system has worked well generally, and in its results proved satisfactory to the people—as the doings of our Conventions seldom have—is proved, I think, by the many counties of this State that have adopted and adhered to it. But if it had even failed in some instances, what is to be said of the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, as examples of the success of the other sytem which you defend? Is it not notorious that the most inferior representatives of the State have come almost invariably from those districts, which have the material unquestionably of superior quality, and have no apology but a vicious system of nomination for not furnishing it? If the Crawford county plan will not answer, it is clear that human ingenuity can devise no other that will, and equally clear that the whole system of popular election is but a delusion and a humbug.

I do not know, therefore, why you should denounce it, and I have this to add, if you will allow me the expression of an opinion, that, in my humble judgment, unless there is a reform in this particular, it is not unlikely to lead to the disruption, and perhaps the eventual overthrow of the party in this county. The men who think as I do, though not noisy politicians, are by no means the despicable *handful* that you suppose, only perhaps because they are quiet and undemonstrative. The time was —and that but lately—when the condition of the country made it a *necessity* that every loyal man should vote the ticket, whether he liked it or not. That time is now past, as the results of the last election would seem to testify. A decline in one year to little more than *half* the majority of the previous one, and the loss of a regularly nominated County Commissioner, are hints which no prudent or sagacious politician can afford to despise.

FAIR PLAY.

OTIS CLAPP, who recently died in Charleston, Mass., left a legacy of $500 to be held in trust by ten Charleston men the interest to be used in defraying the expenses attending the opposition of annexation of Charleston to Boston, and in case the annexation shall be accomplished before twenty-five years, then the whole amount is to go to a fund now existing for the delivery of "Liberal Lectures" and distributing "Liberal Tracts."

A Passion for Parasols---A Remarkable Instance of Kleptomania.

There is in New York a rich lady, who, if the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Record* may be believed, has a mania for stealing parasols. This remarkable lady, it appears, has been married for some four or five years, but her husband till the present time has never had the least suspicion of her singular failing. Smith—to call her for convenience sake, by a wholly impersonal name—had in her large and elegant house a little boudoir which she always kept closely locked. It was one of those apartments which in New York houses are always called "hall bed-rooms" When examined the other day by some detectives the walls of the apartment were found decorated with nearly two hundred parasols of all sizes and varieties, from the cheapest to the most expensive. There were several richly decorated with lace, valued at fifty dollars apiece. The kleptomaniac has been several years forming this unique collection, and on one or two occasions when detected in the act by storekeepers, manages to hush up the matter by restitution or purchase of the stolen property. She had an odd habit of giving names to her favorite parasols, selecting them from poems, novels and plays. The latest addition to the stock—an elegant white parasol with heavy fringe—was called "Frou Frou," others bore labels with such as "Pickwick," "Little Dorrit," "Lady of the Lake," "Elaine," "Clara Vere de Vere," "Evangeline," "Ophelia," "Roseline" and the like; and one large specimen, bordering on the umbrella species, bore the gloomy name "Lady Macbeth." The husband of the lady in question is undecided as to what course to pursue in the curious emergency. As to the fair kleptomaniac herself, she professes to be overwhelmed with contrition and remorse. The family will certainly remunerate the spoilated parasol dealers for their losses, and the matter will probably be hushed up.

A Female Speculator out of Wall Street.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 1st says: "Some days ago, an apparently intelligent German woman came to the city and stopped in the Sixth Ward. Studying carefully the ground, and selecting houses where it was known that some money had been saved, the woman would go to the house in the absence of the husband, and make the acquaintance of the wife. She would work into her confidence, and then tell her that she, the confidence woman, was in communication with spirits, and that they had divulged the fact to her that sums all the way from one million to ten million dollars were buried on the lot. In each case she agreed to aid the parties in securing this money, and the same programme was necessary—to bury from $50 to $100 on the lot, that the larger quantity might be found. Confidence felt so certain of the result that she would furnish one-half the money. It seems singular that such a story should be believed, even by the most ignorant, but it was, and, in a number of instances, the women went to the hiding place of the family money, and, taking out the amount required, gave it to the stranger, who, with an equal amount of her own, buried it. It was, in every case, a part of the compact that the matter must be kept a secret, and not even the husband or any person could be told of it. In one case, where $200 was paid over, the charm did not work, and $200 more were added, taking the hard earned savings of the family for years. It is now known that over $2,000 was raised by this woman, all from poor families. When the bubble burst, and the frightened and sold parties went to look for their money, it was gone of course—was dug up at night and carried away by the woman, who has left the city."

A Man Who Almost Was a Gentleman.

Tuesday morning as a crowded Claiborne street car was proceeding along Common street, a very elegantly dressed female came in, deeply veiled. Several gentlemen immediately arose and offered her their seats, one of which she accepted with all the graceful abandon and assumed indifference of a recognized belle. Taking from her portmonnaie a small piece of change, she gave it to a gentleman to pay her fare. The nickel was deposited, and the person in retiring to his seat picked up the lady's handkerchief that had been accidentally dropped. In so doing he caught a glimpse of a sunburned countenance decidedly *café au lait* in appearance. "What," exclaimed the gentleman, suddenly straightening up, "Why, confound it, it is a nigger." "Sar," responded the female, "I'se a lady. My husband belongs to the Legislatur." The surprise of this declaration caused the gentleman to relax his hold upon the car straps, and the vehicle just at this moment reaching a curve, gave a sudden lurch, and losing his balance the man was deposited full tilt in the African's lap. A succession of loud screams, in which the words "white trash" mingled with a volume of indignant abuse as the female left the car to proceed to have her assailant arrested on the charge of assault and battery. Appearing before the Recorder the matter was explained and the case dismissed, much to the satisfaction of the lady, who plainly intimated that the matter was not done with yet, and the gentleman might anticipate an invitation to the Oaks as soon as the legislator was informed of the occurrence —*N. O. Picayune.*

A Good Samaritan's Reward.

A Spanish Jew passed, some two months ago, the quarter "Stambul" in the city of Constantinople. It had rained for several days, so that the mud of the streets was very deep. A Turkish boy, who had to cross a street, was unable to undertake it by the deep mud and by a canal that was just opened. The Jew, noticing the embarrassment of the boy, took him on his arms to carry him across. Some Greeks and Armenians witnessing this, cried out, "See, the Jew takes the boy, to use his blood." In vain did the Jew protest his innocence, in vain were all assurances of the mother of the child, that it was by her request that the Jew took hold of the boy; the fanatic crowd, which had soon gathered together, were mercilessly beating the Jew, and it was only through the interference of the police that his life was saved. The next day the mob pursued some Jewish rag-pickers, forcing them to empty their bags, to find out if there were no Christian children secreted there, and, after they found nothing, the Jews were beaten for the disappointment. The report of these outrages reached the Sultan, who mercifully published an order for the prevention of such deeds in future, and the severest punishment of all instigators of similar persecutions.

The Savage Hidalgos.

The last Spanish barbarity reaches us through the medium of a private letter from Remedios, written by a trustworthy person. Early in the month of May, forty-two inhabitants of that city were dragged from their houses late at night, under the pretence that they were in some manner identified with the insurgent cause. The poor wretches were dragged from their families, safely bound, and taken to the vicinity of the cemetery, and were there clubbed to death with the butt end of muskets. No charge, no trial, and, shackled as they were, no possible defence—knocked on the head like oxen in the shambles. Among them was more than one old man over seventy years of age. Two only managed to escape this horrible massacre. This deed was committed by the volunteers in revenge for the many defeats they had lately suffered. Portillo, the military commander of the district, who had previously earned a reputation in Villa Clara for his cruelties to old men, defenceless women and children, was aware of the outrages that were being committed, but by his inaction passively endorsed the fearful butchery.

The Oneida Disaster--British Opinion of Eyre.

The London *Times* of May 18th says "The correspondence relative to the collision between the Oneida and the Bombay, and the official notes and evidence in the inquiry held at Yokohama, have just been printed by order of the House of Commons, and every one has the opportunity of learning the facts and judging the case for himself. The general opinion, we are sorry to say, must be that the most unfavorable view taken of Mr. Eyre's conduct in this country is the most consistent with truth. We have waited with an earnest hope that something would appear to extenuate his culpability and to remove the stigma which through him had been fixed on the humanity of British seamen. But, though the distorted versions of the story current in the United States may be set aside, enough remains to show that beyond a doubt the death of one hundred and twelve persons who were lost with the Oneida is to be ascribed to the negligence of the Captain of the Bombay..."

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* publishes a call signed by a long list of prominent citizens, requesting Mr. Wm. Rotch Wister to permit his name to be used as Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. Mr. Wister permits.

GO TO

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S

RETAIL DRUG STORE,

Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets,

Where you will find the largest assortment in the city, where you will find English and French Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes, English and Scotch Ales sold at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

THE LIFE SUSTAINING ORGAN.

The two organs which minister most directly to the support of the body are the stomach and liver. In the former the first process of digestion takes place, under the action of that powerful solvent, the gastric juice. Thence the food, converted into a pulp, passes into the duodenum, where it is subjected to the action of the bile or gall, flowing from the liver, and of the fluid generated from the pancreas, or sweetbread of the system. These secretions separate the nutritious portions from the rest, and it is then taken up by the absorbent vessels and conveyed into the channels of circulation in the form of venous blood, while the waste matter is discharged through the bowels. Unless all these processes are duly performed, disease of some sort is inevitable, and the best of all medicinal agents for preserving or restoring the tone and regulating the action of the three organs—the stomach, liver and intestines—by which the threefold work is carried on, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Indigestion is generally accompanied by constipation, and the gentle cathartic operation of the Bitters is no less important in cases of this kind, than its tonic effect upon the stomach and the biliary gland. Beauty of person as well as health, depends in no small degree upon the regularity of the excretive functions. A sallow complexion, a thick opaque coarse skin, a tainted breath, rush of blood to the head, loss of memory, headache, and extreme mental depression, are the usual accompaniments of costiveness. A course of the Bitters will infallibly relieve, and finally banish these obnoxious symptoms while invigorating the stomach and promoting healthy action in the liver. This genial vegetable stomachic and alterative, strikes at disease in its primary sources, the assimilating, secretive and expulsive organs, and the cures it effects are consequently thorough and complete.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

AN

ACTUAL REDUCTION

AT

Morganstern & Co's,

LATE

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

SILK PARASOLS,

FOR $1.25, WORTH $2.00

Ladies' Summer Poplin Skirts,

FOR $1.50, WORTH $2.00

White Skeleton Corsets,

FOR $1.25.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HOSE,

FOR 10 CENTS AND UPWARD.

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

je2

SPECIALTIES

IN

Hats and Bonnets,

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

HAIR HATS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CACTUS AND STRAW HATS.
Fresh assortment FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, ROSES, GRASSES and PIQUETT RIBBONS, all shades and widths.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, PONGEE AND COLORED LINED. A new lot just received.
EMBROIDERIES.
SWISS, NEEDLE WORK AND HAMBURG EDGES AND INSERTINGS.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
CHEMIZETTES.
EMBROIDERED LINEN SETTS.
LADIES' WHITE AND BROWN LINEN DRESS SKIRTS.
INFANTS' EMB. ROBES AND DRESSES. A fresh line just in.
KID GLOVES in Light Evening Shades, and Bright Colors, all numbers.

NEW GOODS

Arriving Every Day.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET

my31

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,

JEWELERS,

93 Market street, Pittsburgh.

(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)

Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.

Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.

We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

my16:w99

WM. KREBS,

ICE DEALER,

351 River Ave., Allegheny.

je2:x88

CROQUET! CROQUET!

The cheapest and best assortment of Croquets in the city. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

my27

SHEEP SHEARS! SHEEP SHEARS!

I have a fine assortment of Sheep Shears, suitable for any grade of fleece. Prices as low as the lowest, and goods second to none. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

my27

ANVILS! ANVILS!

A full assortment of Peter Wright's Patent Wrought Anvils, from 150 to 200 pounds. Just the size for city and country blacksmiths. For sale by

JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood Street.

my23

BASE BALLS! BASE BALLS!

Wishing to close out my stock of Base Balls, I will sell any of the following brands at cost, viz. Horsman's, Van Horn, Ross, Atlantic and Regulation.

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

my27:

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

HATS AND BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers.

LACE EDGINGS

AND

INSERTINGS

Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.

Parasols & Sun Umbrellas,

NEW STYLES IN

HOOP SKIRTS

AND

SKELETON CORSETS.

Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HOSE.
MENS' AND BOYS' SOCKS.

A NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND O

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A New and C

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DRY G

At the Old Es

J. W. BARK

59 MARKE

The successors to J. W. Barker & C
eastern market a new and complete s
DRY GOODS, which they will sell at t
The stock has been arriving for the p

MONDAY, Ju

IT CONS

Shawls,
Lace Points and Circulars,
Linen,
Towelling,
Parasols,
Gloves,
Hosiery.

The Proprietors flatter themselve
of goods as was ever brought to the P
sell for CASH ONLY, goods can be pur
house in the two cities. Call and exa

M'KEE, MUR

(Successors to J. W.

59 MARKE

On a Par with Gold!

WE NOW OFFER

Our New Stock

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO

Examine our Goods & Prices

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street.

BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S

"O. N. T."

SPOOL COTTON.

GEO. A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT.

Sold Everywhere.

ny4:w36

NEFF HOUSE,

Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Will be ready for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 4th, 1870.

Application for Rooms for the season will be received on and after the 20th of this month.

J. F. PIERCE,

my28:x71 PROPRIETOR.

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver, flow of liver spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1.00, in quart bottles.

my9:MWFT

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

ED. BARKER, Proprietor,

Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal

CEMENT.—100 bbls. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, the best in use. For sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

Low Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

At $1.00 per yard, a superior article of

AMERICAN

BLACK SILKS,

At 62½c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 12½c., Light Delaines and Armures.
At 50c., Ladies' Balmoral Skirts.
At 22c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At 12½c., Gray Kentucky Jeans.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Striped and Fig'd P. K's,

VERY CHEAP.

A FRESH STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

In Black and Colored American Poplins.
In Black and Colored Japanese Silks.
In Black and Colored Grenadines.
In Black and Colored Dress Silks.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING

OF

Complete Stock

OF

GOODS,

tablishment of

ER & CO.,

T STREET.

o. have just purchased for Cash in the tock of the most stylish and seasonable he lowest living prices.

ast week, and will be opened on

ne 6th, 1870.

ISTS OF

Silks,
Barèges,
Delaines,
Poplins,
Prints,
Muslins,
Calicos,
&c., &c.

s that they have at least as fine a stock ittsburgh market, and as they buy and chased at as low rates as in any other mine the new stock.

PHY & CO.,

BARKER & CO.,)

T STREET.

OUR NEW PAPER.

We claim for OUR NEW PAPER the following special points of excellence, ALL of which will be sustained, under the most critical examination, by experts. They are

1st. An ivory-like surface.
2d. An excellence of color. The purest color that can be given to paper.
3d. Freedom from specks or flaws.
4th. An uniform ruling, done with great care.
5th. In being ruled on all four sides, a great advantage.
6th. In the purity of the Linen and Cotton stock from which it is made.
7th. In its freedom from adulterations.
8th. In its being double calendered, making the surface hard, and the paper strong and durable.
9th. In its being made largely of Linen Stock.
10th. In its being put up "all Insides," or perfect Sheets, a saving of 5 to 10 per cent.
11th. In its cheapness, being sold quite as low as the common inferior papers.

Samples, with prices, furnished on application to the Proprietors.

J. L. READ & SON,

Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,

jel PITTSBURGH, PA.

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"

65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.

Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.

my7:w61

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

A FIRST-CLASS

OIL REFINERY,

Well located; capacity 1,000 bbls per week, in good condition, nearly new. Apply to, or address

H. M. LONG & CO.,

my26:x49 PITTSBURGH, PA.

STONE

WATER PIPES,

Chimney Tops,

HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.

A large and full assortment constantly on hand.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
133 SECOND AVENUE.

ap21:w31

To Oil Capitalists.

The BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY will sell tracts of land, for boring purposes, in near vicinity to the new flowing well on Armstrong Run. They will also SELL LOTS on the bank of the Allegheny River, near the new well, convenient for building sites.

W. D. SLACK, Superintendent.

BRADY'S BEND, May 10th, 1870. my10:w73

Bakery, Confectionery, AND ICE CREAM.

The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.

WM. A. RHODES.

my27:x59

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN

of the

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad

Is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.

In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

It will make a SHORT, EASY, C

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.
my16

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 4, 1870.

Next Tuesday being set in Congress as the day when the so-called currency bill is to be considered, the entire markets reflect the importance of the passage or rejection of the bill would have on the future money market. While those who favor its passage predict a general decline of the stock and gold market, a rise is expected in all Government securities. Those predicting its rejection are hopeful of a further general rise in stocks, and likely in gold, from the fact that larger amounts of specie would be shipped to Europe, which have only been delayed in the hope of securing it at a lower rate. The payment of about thirty-five millions of gold for interest on July first is also an argument used in favor of lower gold and higher prices for bonds and stocks. Those looking to Congress with all financial measures has kept the mercantile community, as well as capitalists, in a state of uncertainty, and instead of doing a very large and paying spring business, as could reasonably be expected from the general good crops in every section of the country, trade is lingering, and should no judicious financial measures be adopted by Congress very early, the fall business will give no more satisfactory.

The feature of the past week was the decline in the gold premium, despite the large amounts exported and the rise in government bonds, contrary to the general rule.

Stocks are excited and higher under the manipulations of the cliques. Pacific Mail, an almost worthless stock, was manipulated from 35½ to 44¾, and closed at 43¾. The rest of the market is strong and shows all the symptoms of a further general rise.

In our local securities there is a steady improvement and a general appreciation of all kinds of stock from the large amount of capital seeking profitable investment. It is only surprising that mortgages still sell at from 10 to 11 per cent. the excess of legal interest deducted by advancing the money, it is high time that usury laws should be abolished in this state. It would, especially for the coming decision, be a great benefit to the middle and poorer class who have bought property and wish to improve it, but are prevented by the extortions of a greedy class of monied men.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	114½	American	44
Silver	111	Western Union	31
1881 Bonds	118	N. Y. Central	101
5-20 Bonds 1867	113½	Erie	24
5-20 Bonds 1864	113½	P. Ft. W. & C.	96
5-20 Bonds 1865	113½	Ohio & Miss.	25
Coupons 1865	114	Mich. Southern	96
5-20 Bonds 1867	114¾	Cleveland & P.	109
5-20 Bonds 1868	114½	Ohio	92
10-40	108½	Chicago & N. W.	84¾
Adams Express	64	C. & N. W. Pref.	91¾
Merchants U. Ex.		Erie	24¾

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.61	5.55
Paris Exchange per Franc	5.25	5.20
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	82	85
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	48	50

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	114
U. S. 6s, 1881	118	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	114¼
U. S. 5-20 1862	113½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	114½
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	U. P. R. R.	87⅜
U. S. 5-20 1865	114	C. P. R. R.	92⅜
U. S. 10-40	108½	C. & Pacifics	103

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 4, 1870.

The cotton movement shows a marked falling off; the receipts for the week of all ports were 22,441 bales; exports, 36,100 bales. The trade of the city has been quiet, with a general disposition to reduce stock.

The sub-Treasury disbursed $577,565 interest and received $1,765,468 for customs.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent.

The bank statement is unfavorable, showing heavy shipments of specie: Loans, $270,485,734; decrease, $65,000,000; specie, $20,205,106; decrease, $1,178,546; circulation, $23,285,086; increase, $50,265; deposits, $206,191,796; decrease, $1,845,756; legal tenders, $61,260,389; decrease, $328,200.

Sterling firm at 9½@10⅛ per cent.

Gold dull but firm; opened at 114⅛, and closed at 114⅜@114⅝. Carrying rates 5@6 per cent. The clearances were $40,000,000 export for to-day, $33,671; for week, $1,105,700.

Government firm. Coupons of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; '62, 113¾@113⅞; '64, 113½@113⅝; '65, 114@114¼; new, 114@114¼; '67, 114@114¼; '68, 114@114¼. Ten-forties, 108@108⅛. Currency Sixes 114@115.

State securities steady except new Virginias, which were weak; Missouris, 91; old Tennessees, 62; new do, 57; Louisiana 6s, 66; do 68, Louisiana Levees, 75, old North Carolinas, 40; new do, 35.

Stocks steady, though a trifle off the highest point of the day.

Canton, 68¾; Cumberland, 43; Western Union Telegraph, 31¾; Quicksilver, 9; Preferred, 34; Quicksilver, 9; Hartford and Erie, 5½; Adams Express, 63; Wells, 15½; American, 44; United States, 45½; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 101; Harlem, 130; reg., 96½; Erie, 23¾; preferred, 45; Harlem, 144½; pref'd, a, 144; Reading, 109¼; Michigan Central, 125; Lake Shore, 96¾; Illinois Central, 125½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 109½; Northwestern, 86; do preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 101½; New Jersey Central, 110½; Ft. Wayne, 96¾; Pittsburgh, 96; Virginia 6s, new, 75; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 32; do preferred, 59; Chicago and Alton, 118; do preferred, 124; Cleveland and Mississippi, 94; C. C. C. & I. C., 19½.

Boston prices: Calumet 70, Copper Falls, 4¾, Franklin, 24, Hecla, 80, Quincy 127.

Imports for the week: Dry goods, $1,631,253; general merchandise, $3,595,586.

Sub-Treasury balances: Gold, $75,328,266; currency, $8,917,593; general balance, $86,634,564.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 4, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

Compared with last week, the oil business presents but little that is new or important. The market has been exceedingly dull, the sales being very light, and while the general feeling is one of weakness and the tendency downward, there has been but little change in prices. It is said that several "lines" were taken by speculators during the week, but for some reason or other it was kept very quiet, and the particulars have not as yet transpired. We are inclined to the belief, however, that these "lines" were not very large and that there were not very many of them. At no time for several years, perhaps, in the history of the trade, has this market been clearer of speculation than for the past five months, and although the tendency, such a was of very frequent occurrence last year, would liven trade somewhat, though after all it is probable that the trade is just as well without anything of this kind.

There are various causes assigned for the weakness above referred to, but the principal one is the steady increase in the production. New strikes are almost daily occurrences—three good wells reported changed in the past few days, which, if reports are true, have added fully three hundred barrels per day to the production. But as we noted the other day, it is remarkable how prices are sustained, and still more remarkable that crude is stronger and relatively higher, in this market at least, than refined. It is this that is clogging business here; generally speaking, it makes but little difference to the manufacturer whether crude is 10 or 20 cts, provided he has a margin.

Receipts Crude this week, 27,985 bbls; last week, 7,801; January 1st to date, 207,198; same time last year 277,350. Exports of refined this week, 17,598; last week, 25,411; from January 1st to date, 341,856; same time last year, 164,064. Sales this week, 24,720 bbls crude; 3,000 bbls refined; last week, 19,000 bbls crude; 5,000 refined.

CRUDE.

The market is dull and unchanged. Spot or seller June or July, 12¼ bid, 12¾ asked; seller August 12¾; August to December, 12½@12¾; seller all year, 11¾@12; buyer all year, 10¾.

REFINED.

Sale 1,000 bbls July at 27¾, now quoted at 27¾. June quoted at 27¾; August 27¾@27½; August to December, 28; September and October, 28¾; buyer all year, 29. Market dull and weak.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Keystone Oil Works 40, on account Lockhart, Frew & Co; Standard Oil Works 100, on account same; Brilliant Oil Works 900, on account same; Fisher Bro 908, on account O. C. & A. RR; A. B. Mills 90, on account W. Bartle; Citizens Oil Works 160, on account L. B. & C; Jas. Wilkins 160, on account Palmer; Peerless Oil Works 90, on account H. S. Duncan; Fulton, M. & A. 318, on account P. Hutchinson; Waring, King & Co. 80, on account Lecky; D. Hy 80, on account S. Adams. Total ..... 3,682 bbls

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

National Refining Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co; Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 571 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' 300 bbls; 125 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Montzheimer & Keehler, 250 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,261 bbls

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 4, 1870.

The grain markets continue to attract considerable attention, all over the country west, as might be expected, as every interest is taken in regard to the coming crops. We notice that Chicago speculators, particularly those who are long on wheat, are again very apprehensive that the yield will be below an average, in consequence of a reported drouth in the northwest, and they have been "bulling" that market for some time past with considerable success. Another theory advanced is that there is a smaller area of wheat sown than in former years; also, that England must yet import 28 million bushels to supply her deficiency to the time of harvest, and that from some reason or other it was kept very quiet, and the particulars have not as yet transpired. We are inclined to the belief, however, that these "lines" were not very large and that there were not very many of them. At no time for several years, perhaps, in the history of the trade, has this market been clearer of speculation than for the past five months, and although the tendency, such a was of very frequent occurrence last year, would liven trade somewhat, though after all it is probable that the trade is just as well without anything of this kind.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

City Councils meet this afternoon at two o'clock.

Lost Locket.—A small locket, with gray agate sides. See advertisement in another column.

A Stated Meeting of the Board of Controllers will be held at City Hall, on Tuesday evening, June 7, at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. Joseph Gray, the accommodating and worthy Register, will present his account as register for confirmation to-day.

Carpenters, Builders and Contractors will find an advertisement of Dry Yellow Pine and Oak Lumber for sale on our first page.

Sheriff Fleming will offer some valuable real estate for sale to-day, commencing at 10 A. M. W. J. Deihl, his chief clerk, will do the talking and working.

Ten Cases.—Mayor Callow had ten common cases before him yesterday morning. Among the number was Joseph Burke, who was sent to the workhouse for ninety days for disorderly conduct.

Postponed.—The Concert announced to take place this evening at Liberty Hall, has been unavoidably postponed. It will be given, however, at an early day, due notice of which will appear in this paper.

Slight Fire.—About eight o'clock Saturday evening a slight fire occurred in Ehler's saloon, Allegheny. It originated in a wardrobe on the second floor. It was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

Progressing.—The work on the Meadow street sewer, East Birmingham, the contract for which was awarded to Messrs. Hastings & O'Neill has been commenced and is progressing favorably. The sewer is nineteen hundred feet in length.

Attention, Douglass Zouaves.—A meeting will be held at the Miller street school house this (Monday) evening, June 6th, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance to be transacted.

By order of
G. S. MASSEY, Capt.

Dupree & Benedict.—Our city, we discover, is to be favored with a visit by Dupree & Benedict's excellent Minstrel Troupe in a few days. If the troupe is as good as it was when we were last favored with their presence here, and it doubtless is, they will do a good business.

Man Drowned.—Mr. George Friedley, aged about nineteen years, employed as clerk by Messrs. McIntire & Brown, grocerymen at Beck's Run, was drowned in the Monongahela river at that place about six o'clock last evening while bathing. His parents reside in Harding county, Ohio.

Daring Robbery.—About half past ten o'clock Friday evening two men went into Sarber and Brown's jewelry store on Federal street and stole a gold watch from the show case which was worth $80. The watch was not missed for some minutes after they had taken their departure.

Minstrels.—Lovers of amusement, and who are not, should remember that Carncross and Dixie's minstrels commence a brief engagement at the Academy of Music this evening. The troupe is one of the best in existence, and comprises some of the leading talent in the profession. Go and see them.

Legs Broken.—An accident occurred in Ormsby, Saturday afternoon, by which three men each had a leg broken. Mr. Henry C. Gallaher, a house carpenter, and two journeymen were working on a two story building in Ormsby borough, when the scaffolding gave way, and they were precipitated to the ground, breaking a leg for each of them.

Moving.—William Hughes formerly occupied a house owned by Mr. Henry Kelley, and a few days since William moved, but was not satisfied with moving his personal goods but attempted to take with him a part of the realty. He tore up the weather boards and threw away the boards. Mary made information before Alderman O'Donnell charging William with malicious mischief, and a warrant issued for his arrest.

German in the Schools.—The committee appointed at a meeting of Germans in relative to the introduction of the German language in the public schools, met in Turner Hall, Saturday evening, when it was resolved that the petitions asking that the German language be taught in the several schools be presented to the several local Boards, with the request that said Boards lay them before the Central Board of Education, and the question be agitated throughout the city.

Dangerous Plaything.—Loaded pistols are dangerous playthings for children, as was proven by an accident which occurred in Uniontown, Fayette county, Saturday morning. Willie McClelland, son of Mrs. McClelland of the McClelland House, and a little boy from the soldiers orphan's school, at that place, were playing with a loaded pistol when by some accident it was discharged and the ball passed through Willie McClelland's wrist and inflicted a serious wound in the other boy's hand.

The Ambrose Murder.—Information was made before Justice Hyndman, yesterday, by Mrs. Ambrose, widow of the man who was killed in a fight in Bedford Hall, Birmingham, some months since, charging Mrs. Marshall with the murder. Marshall, it will be remembered, was charged with felonious assault and battery on oath of Mr. Fritz, father of Charley Fritz, who was seriously wounded in the same affray in which Ambrose was killed, and he is now under bail to answer said charge. A warrant was issued in the other case.

Union Dale Cemetery—Excitement at the Gate.

We have heard much said of the conduct of the gatekeeper on the occasion of a large funeral procession, many in carriages and many on foot, which reached the gate of the Hill side side of the cemetery on Sunday, the 22d ultimo, when the person in charge of the gate after the hearse and a few carriages had entered, closed the gate on all others who could not procure a ticket of admission, enforcing the rule very peremptorily to the great grief and indignation of a large number of men and women — many of them totally unused, and all in orderly procession, desiring to perform the last offices of friendship to a deceased friend.

We felt quite sure that the conduct of the gate keeper was wholly unauthorized, and are confirmed in this opinion by one of the Trustees with whom we conferred on Saturday, who says the Superintendent and entire Board of Trustees condemn the conduct of the gate keeper as emphatically as do the people whom he turned away from the gate, and describe his action to a misapprehension of a general order of the Board to exclude *Sunday* visitors who were not lot holders in the cemetery. This rule was found necessary to restrain the practice of improper persons frequenting the cemetery on Sunday but by no means to preclude those who came with funerals. The mistake is very much regretted by the Directors and Superintendent, and is not likely to happen again. The gate keeper himself is ashamed of his blunder and only pleads that he thought he was obeying orders. He will know better in all time to come.

BURIED ALIVE.

Frightful Accident in Allegheny—Two Men Killed and Two Injured—Buried Beneath a Mass of Rock—Coroner's Inquest.

An accident of a shocking character occurred about half-past ten o'clock Saturday morning, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, resulting in the death of two men and the serious and probable fatal injury of two others. Messrs. Howard & Co. have a contract for grading Vista street, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, where for some weeks they have had a large force of men at work, the job being a heavy one. The street passes through a hill, necessitating a cut of twenty feet, a great portion of which is solid rock, which had to be blasted. At the time named above, Daniel Gallaher, Barney Haney, James Dennisson and Michael Moore, were at work undermining a large rock, which, from the force of the powder used in blasting, had become detached from the surrounding rocks, and without a moment's warning it came down with a crash, bringing with it several tons of loose dirt and *debris*, completely covering the four men above mentioned. The other workmen, as soon as it was safe to begin work from the amount of detached pieces of rock that continued to fall for some minutes after the first crash, went to the rescue. Dennisson and Moore were first taken out, and although they had sustained serious injuries about the head and body, were still living. Some minutes elapsed before Graham could be extricated from beneath the mass of rock, and when taken out the former was quite dead, and the latter, although living, had received injuries necessarily fatal, and he expired in about twenty minutes afterward.

Surgical attendance was summoned, and the injured men were properly attended to.

The bodies of deceased were removed to their place of residence in the Ninth ward, this city, when Coroner Clawson held an inquest upon them yesterday morning, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the above facts.

THE CITY FUNDS.

The City of Pittsburgh vs. The City Treasurer —The Mandamus Case.

The case of the city of Pittsburgh vs. A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, an application for a writ of Mandamus to compel the City Treasurer to deposit with the several banks designated as city depositories by Councils for the city funds, in compliance with an ordinance passed by Councils known as the "Barton Ordinance" requiring him so to do, was fully and ably argued in the Common Pleas Court on Saturday, before a full Bench.

The argument was opened by Mr. J. F. Slagle, City Solicitor, on behalf of the city, who reviewed the history of the city, and all the acts of Assembly bearing on the case and held that it was clearly the right of Councils to control the finances of the city, as well as all property belonging to the corporation.

George Shiras, Esq., followed on behalf of the Treasurer. He thought the case one of the greatest importance. The act of Assembly which created the Controller's office, and the office of City Treasurer and defines the duties of that office clearly. He then cited the act of 1857, which defined the duties of the Treasurer, and held that Councils was an irresponsible body and had no right to interfere with the City Treasurer so long as he complied with the provisions of the act of Assembly defining his duties.

Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., also for the Treasurer, followed in able argument. He said that originally the power which Councils had assumed was delegated to them and the Treasurer was a mere machine; subsequent acts of Assembly had disrobed them of that power, however, and it was now vested in all the officers of the corporation alike, the duties of each being explicitly defined.

Mr. White closed the argument for the city, confining himself to the suggestion of Judge Sterrett, to a single point of the repeal of the act of 1857. He held that the act had not been repealed; there was no repealing clause in the act of '57, and all the provisions of the act of '57 remain in full force. The arguments on both sides were able and exhaustive. The Court will probably deliver an opinion to-day.

NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT.

When it Will go into Operation—Rules and Regulations for its Government.

The Fire Commissioners have not as yet assumed entire control of the Fire Department, but are perfecting their arrangements to that end as rapidly as possible. An inventory of the "goods, chatlets and effects" of the old department which are to be transferred to the use and benefit of the new is being taken, and it is thought all arrangements will be completed during the present week, when the department will go into service under the following rules and regulations which have been carefully prepared, and are to be promulgated:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE I. All companies of the Department shall be furnished with a copy of the Fire Ordinance and Rules and Regulations, which shall be framed and placed in their respective houses. It shall be the duty of officers and members of the Department to conform to all the regulations, and perform all the duties, herein required.

ART. 2. The Chief Engineer shall have full control at all times of all men, engines, horses, hose, ladders, trucks, engine houses, and all apparatus belonging to the Department not specially enumerated. He shall order all repairs to apparatus, and report the same without delay to the Commissioners, and shall have power to suspend employees of the Department until the Commissioners take action on charges preferred. It shall be his duty once a day to visit the several houses of the Department, and see that the apparatus is in proper condition and the men at their posts. He must also appear upon the fire ground fully equipped.

ART. 3. The Assistant Engineer shall perform all such duties as the Commissioners and Chief Engineer shall require, and in the absence of the Chief Engineer, shall perform all his duties. He must also appear on the fire ground fully equipped.

ART. 4. In the absence of the Chief and Assistant Engineers from a fire, the Foreman of the first company arriving on the ground shall take the command.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the foremen to see that the several engines, apparatus and horses committed to their care, and the several buildings in which the same are deposited, and all things in and belonging to the same, are kept neat and clean, and in order for immediate use; It shall also be their duty to preserve order and discipline in their respective companies, especially while going to, in service at, or returning from fires, and require and enforce a strict compliance with the city ordinances and the rules and regulations of the Board of Commissioners. They shall also keep, or cause to be kept, fair and exact rolls, specifying the age, time of admission and discharge of each member, on account of all city property entrusted to the care of the several members, and of all absentees and delinquents, for the time and in the manner provided for that purpose by the city; which roll or record books are always to be subject to the order of the Board. They shall also make to the Chief Engineer and Commissioners true and accurate returns, in writing, of the names of members, their ages, residence and occupation; also monthly, or more often if necessary; statements of the condition of the apparatus and property of the Department entrusted to their care, with an estimated list of all articles that may be required for the ensuing month.

The Foreman or commanding officer of each Company shall remain with the Company or apparatus of which he has charge, preserve order and direct the operations of the men; and all members of the several companies, except when otherwise engaged on special duty, shall remain at or about the apparatus to which they are attached. The Foreman will be held responsible for the conduct of his men while at the apparatus, quarters, house or on the fire ground, and will be required to report in writing to the Chief Engineer any dereliction of duty or violation of the rules by the members.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the Engineer of each Company to be at all times present at the engine house, except when called away therefrom on duty; he shall give his entire time and attention to his Company, and shall have his engine ready for service at all times. He shall accompany his engine to all fires or alarms, and discharge the duties appertaining to his position, as directed by the Foreman of his Company or his superior officer, and he shall be required to do all the repairing, as prescribed by the rules creating this Department.

ART. 7. The Drivers shall have charge and due care of the horses and of truck house companies while at the engine or truck house, going to a fire, while there or returning to the house, and shall have them at all times ready for immediate service. They shall report to and otherwise execute the directions of the foreman, and shall be on duty at the engine or truck house at all times, except during fires, and whilst practising horses, shall not go further from the house than directed by the foreman.

ART. 8. Each Hoseman shall be on duty at his respective engine house at all times except during fires, and shall discharge all the duties appertaining to his position during the time the apparatus is in service. It shall also be his duty to keep his engine house, hose carriage and hose in a proper and orderly condition, and shall be subject in all things to the direction of the foreman. He shall also drive the hose carriage going to and returning from a fire.

ART. 9. The fireman shall assist the engineer in all his duties, and shall obey all orders of foreman and engineer.

ART. 10. The truckmen, in addition to their duties as firemen of the truck companies, shall have charge of the apparatus and houses and their respective companies.

ART. 11. It shall be the duty of all engineers, horsemen, drivers, truckmen and firemen of each company to remain at their respective engine-houses during the night; and a failure to comply with this requirement, in the absence of good and sufficient cause for their dismissal from service. Provided, however, that one member of each company may have leave of absence one night, each in his turn, as may be arranged by the foreman.

ART. 12. Persons to be eligible to membership in the Department, must be over twenty-one years of age, and resident in the city of Pittsburgh.

ART. 13. No spirituous or malt liquors shall be allowed in any engine or other house belonging to the Department, or at any fire or alarm of fire; and any member seen intoxicated about any engine house or any other house used by the Department, at any fire or alarm of fire, shall be subject to dismissal.

ART. 14. Any officer or member of the Department who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform his duty, or shall be guilty of disobedience to his superior officer or officers, shall for such offence be suspended, at any time, by the Chief Engineer, or any officer or member who shall offend against any ordinance of the city relating to the Fire Department (the same to be determined by the Board of Commissioners), shall, in addition to the liability of suspension by the Chief Engineer, be also liable to a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, to be decided by Commissioners, the same to be deducted from the monthly pay of the person so offending.

ART. 15. The Board, with the Chief and Assistant Engineers, will in the month of May, and quarterly thereafter, review the several companies of the Department in their respective houses.

ART. 16. The engine companies with their engines and carriages, and the hook and ladder companies, with their trucks, are required to be on the street within one and a half minutes after the alarm of fire has been struck at their several houses. Failure to be out in two minutes, caused by absence of engineman, hoseman or truckman, will be reported to the foreman, and subject the party so offending to a fine.

ART. 17. Absence from a fire or alarm of fire, without good and sufficient cause (the same to be determined by the Board of Commissioners) shall subject the party absenting himself to the following fines, viz:

Chief Engineer and Assistant	$3 00
Enginemen	3 00
Foreman	3 00
Fireman, for first alarm	1 00
Fireman, for second alarm	2 00
Fireman, for third alarm	5 00
Fireman, for fourth alarm	Dismissal.

The same to be deducted from their monthly pay.

ART. 17. The hook and ladder companies will take position, when practicable, within the lines, and as near the fire as, under all circumstances, may be found convenient.

ART. 18. When the Chief Engineer shall find the fire so far reduced that one or all the companies may cease work, he shall dismiss them, or cause the same to be done.

ART. 19. Any company returning from a fire finding they have hose or other property which does not belong to them, shall immediately return the same to the company to which it belongs.

ART. 20. Racing to and from fires is not allowed under any circumstances, under penalty of dismissal, and if the apparatus of several companies proceed on the same street to or from a fire, they shall do so in single file.

A BOLD OPERATION.

Daylight Robbery and a Free Fight—Outsider Interferes and Gets into Trouble.

Two of the countless thieves who infest our city at present made a bold strike, Saturday afternoon, at Scott's Jewelry store, No. 276 Liberty street, for the purpose of making a raise, but were disappointed, and then got up a free fight in order to effect their escape, in which they were only partially successful. About ten o'clock two men went into the store above mentioned and asked to see some plain gold rings whereupon the boy in attendance set out a tray containing the articles asked for and they commenced looking them over, the mode being to take out the genuine rings and replace them with worthless ones. Before they had got through the job Mr. Mac Scott, the proprietor, came to the door, and as the thieves started to leave, stopped them. One of the villains struck him and the other joined in the attack. Mr. Robert S eel, proprietor of the Eagle hotel, hearing the fracas, went to Scott's assistance, and secured one of the thieves, who at this time was on the sidewalk. Albert Barr, a drayman, who was passing at the time, thinking that there was free fight going on, could not resist the temptation to join in it, and without asking any questions pulled the fellow out of his dray and dealt Mr. Scott a blow on the head, felling him to the ground. Miss Steel and young Mr. Steel, daughter and son of the old gentleman, seeing their father in trouble, rushed to his assistance, and the drayman dealt Miss Steel a blow on the head with a formidable instrument, the dray pin, which, however, was partially warded off by young Mr. Steel, who closed with the drayman and gave him a complete body-bearing. One of the thieves who gave his name as William Edwards, alias Griffin, was arrested by officer Eckoff and conducted to the lock-up. Barr, the drayman, was also arrested, and Mr. Steel made information before the Mayor charging him with assault and battery, upon whibh charge he was held to bail for a hearing. Griffin is still in the lock-up.

How to Look Young—Sixteen.—Don't paint or use vile Hair Restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, pimples, moth-patches, etc., and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair, produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in the way of adornment. Brothers will have no spunsier sisters when these articles are around. 7-TH-S.

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpain continues to preside at the cutting. tf

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Meeting Last Night—A Pittsburgh Branch Organized—What it is and who Compose it —List of Officers—Interesting Addresses.

Last evening, in response to public call, a large audience, representing members of the various Protestant denominations in this vicinity, assembled in the Third Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Noble's,) Sixth avenue, for the purpose of organizing a Pittsburgh branch to the Evangelical Alliance. This organization, which comprises delegates from all the Protestant Churches in Christendom, will hold its next meeting in New York, in October of the present year, and promises to be one of the largest and most important religious conventions ever held in this country. The purposes of it will be better explained by the Constitution appended below.

The meeting last night was called to order at half past seven o'clock by Rev. S. F. Scovel, who presided. The platform was occupied by about a dozen ministers, nearly every Protestant denomination being represented.

After the opening devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. W. D. Howard, addresses were delivered successively by Rev. J. H. Stuckenberg, Rev. G. P. Hays, Rev. S. H. Nesbitt, D. D., Editor of Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., and Rev. Wm. Young. The addresses were all brief and were devoted to explanations of the object, and the importance of organizing a branch association.

Rev. S. F. Scovel then read the following

CONSTITUTION

As the basis upon which the Pittsburgh branch was to be organized:

ART. 1. This organization shall be known as the Pittsburgh Branch of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States of America.

ART. 2. The objects of this association are: to provote evangelical union with a view to greater success in Christian activity; to maintain and exhibit the essential unity of the Church of Christ; to counteract the influence of infidelity and superstition, especially in their organized forms; to assist the cause of religious freedom everywhere; to hold up the supreme authority of the Word of God; to urge the observance of the Lord's day, and to correct the immoral habits of society. To accomplish these ends it proposes to act as a *Bureau of Correspondence and Information*, obtaining facts and diffusing them, with such suggestions as may seem pertinent, always avoiding a dogmatic or legislative style, and endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.

ART. 3. Any person may be introduced as a member of this branch of the alliance on his own application by signing the constitution and assenting to the principles, the basis and the objects of this Association.

ART. 4. The officers of this branch of the alliance shall be a President, ten Vice Presidents, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries and a Treasurer.

ART. 5. The business of this alliance shall be conducted by a Board of Councellors, including the executive officers and Vice Presidents, who shall be members ex-officio, any ten of whom shall constitute a quorum of a meeting when regularly convened, and all the officers and Councellors shall be elected annually by the alliance, shall be accountable to and subject to all its instructions, and shall hold their places until the election of their successors. The members of the Board are empowered to fill their own vacancies, and shall meet by the appointment of the society, or on their own adjournment, or at the call of the President or Secretary, or upon the request of three Councillors; provided, in the case of every special meeting, due notice shall be given.

ART. 6. This branch of the alliance shall meet annually at such time and place as the Board may appoint.

ART. 7. This Constitution may be altered only at an annual meeting and by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided notice of the amendment be given at a previous annual meeting. Unless the alteration be recommended by ten of the Board of Counsellors.

It was stated that this Constitution had been adopted by the originators of the movement in Pittsburgh by instructions received from the President of the United States. All that was necessary, therefore, under it to perfect the organization of the branch was the election of officers. The following names were submitted:

President—Felix R. Brunot.
Recording Secretary—Rev. S. Cree.
Corresponding Secretary—R. F. Scovel.
Treasurer—John F. Holmes.
Vice Presidents—Rev. Dr. Howard, Rev. John G. Brown, Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, Rev. Robert King, Rev. Dr. Collier, Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, Rev. Dr. H. S. Nesbit, Rev. E. C. Squier, Rev. Dr. Preston, Rev. Mr. Hays.

Councillors—Rev. F. A. Noble, Rev. J. T. Pressly D. D., Rev. John Douglass D. D., Rev. J. C. Pershing D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Young, and Messrs. G. Yeager, W. E. Schmertz, Thos. J. Trouth, Hon. Robert McKnight, Rev. H. H. Garnett.

The list as read was unanimously approved.

Rev. F. A. Noble was called upon for an address but declined, owing to the lateness of the hour.

The audience then engaged in singing the Doxology and was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Preston.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY, June 4.—In the case of Honegger & Co., vs. for use of Warring & King vs. Graham & Bro., previously reported, the jury failed to agree and were discharged.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

25 Lupton & Co. vs. Richardson.
26 Hartupee & Co vs. Caldwell.
60 Ryan vs. Michaels, Roebling & Co.
61 Hamilton et al. vs. Welch.
63 Bidwell vs. Borland & Miller.
66 Mellon vs. Herron et al.
67 Nelson vs. Union R. R. and Church, Manchester.
70 Hartupee vs. Lawrence et al.
72 Schmit & Bro. vs. Brehen.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, June 4.—The entire session of the Court was occupied in the argument of the case of the City of Pittsburgh vs. A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer. Application for a *mandamus* to compel the Treasurer to pay over the banks designated as city depositories the city funds in his hands, in compliance with the Barton ordinance. At 4 P. M. the Court opened by Mr. Slagel, City Solicitor, for the city; Messrs. Shiras and Marshall followed for Mr. Cochran, and Mr. White for the people's city. The decision of the Court will probably be rendered this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

31 (O. L.) Stall vs. Davis.
201 (N. L.) Smith, guardian, vs. Rogers, Jr.
272 Herwig vs. Lowe, et al.
304 McSwiggen vs. Kuhlman, et al.
308 Kerr vs. Ziegler.
309 Duncan & Waughter vs. Eleventh Ward School Board.
310 Mundorf vs. Feld, et al.
311 Brown vs. Gillespie.
312 Moffett & Old vs. Ackley, et al.
313 Same vs. Koutz, et al.

Quarter Sessions Court.

The June term of this Court will commence to-day. The following is the trial list for that day:

29. Com. vs. Patrick Burke.
88. Com. vs. Caroline Schubert.
171. Com. vs. Darby Holland, four cases.
270. Com. vs. Wm. Rafferty, two cases.
300. Com. vs. Ludwig Bayer.
1. Com. vs. H. Kirkpatrick et al.
2. Com. vs. Emma Barnet.
3. Com. vs. Stephen Sirfe et al.
4. Com. vs. Fred Werhli.
5. Com. vs. Jacob Werhli.
6. Com. vs. Andrew Downey.
7. Com. vs. Catharine McCormick.
8. Com. vs. Margaret E. Snyder.
9. Com. vs. Herman Weisenhagrad.
10. Com. vs. Joseph Robinson.

[Announcement.]

Pittsburgh—Its Industry and Commerce.

This is the title of a volume in press, which is intended to supply a want—to bring producer and consumer into more intimate contact. The plan upon which the volume is constructed places the most reliable data accessible to experienced journalists, in regard to the industry and commerce of Pittsburgh, side by side with the advertising announcements of the representative manufacturing establishments and business houses of the city, and of the towns in the immediate vicinity adjacent thereto. In preparing the history of the manufactures, their past growth and present prosperity, the compiler has been exercised in obtaining and collating facts. A history of the manufacturing industries of Pittsburgh, commensurate to their importance and influence on the prosperity of the city, State and nation, has never been published. The object of this volume is to supply the want. Among the subjects treated in separate papers, prepared with the closest scrutiny, are the following:

Pittsburgh To-day.
Development and Extent of the Coal Trade.
The Iron Interest.
The Glass Manufactures.
Pittsburgh the Producer of American Steel.
The Petroleum Interests of Pittsburgh.
Our Railways, Present and Prospective.
The White Lead Interest.
The Malleable Iron Trade.
The Tobacco Trade.
Boat Building and Steamboat Interest.

The publishers propose to place a copy of the volume in the leading hotels of those portions of the Union which are in the slightest degree tributary to the trade of Pittsburgh, also in the various leading libraries, commercial agencies, and commercial centres of the Ohio and Mississippi. The bulk of the edition will be circulated in the States West and South of Pennsylvania, with an ample circulation at advantageous points in our own State and Eastern cities. The volume will be printed and bound in a style not hitherto approached in Pittsburgh. Both the value of the statistical and historical information will secure its preservation long after the usual advertising agencies are consigned to the waste paper basket, while it will afford to the merchants and dealers of other cities and localities a convenient, safe and reliable *Herald* of the representative manufacturing and business establishments of Pittsburgh.

Canvassers will call upon manufacturers and business men for their advertisement during the ensuing week.

E. A. MYERS,
DAVID LOWRY, } Publishers.
JAMES MILLS,

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted to record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Saturday, June 4, 1870:

Thomas Mellon to Ann McDowell, June 1, 1866; 20 by 96 feet on High street, Pittsburgh, with buildings $1,000
Birmingham, East Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Gas Company to John C. Klein, et al., June 1, 1870; 48 by 100 feet on Ormsby street, borough of Birmingham $8,500
Daniel Negley to Daniel Hummell, June 20, 1867, 15 by 300 feet on Greensburg Pike, Peebles burgh $350
George Schmidt to Jacob King, May 30, 1870; 67 by 150 feet, 30 feet road, Seventh ward, Allegheny $1,000
N. Voegtly, et al to Geo. Schmidt, December 14, 1869; 2 acres and 68 perches in Reserve township, with buildings $1,000
Davis Bacon to John Pitcairn, Jr., June 2, 1870; ⅛ an acre in Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh $4,000
Julius Coester to George C. Schmitt, August 11, 1868; 20 by 90 feet on Wade street, Lower St. Clair township, with buildings $115
George C. Schmitt to James Mathews, May 20, 1870; same as above $850
John Storer to N. H. Pangburn, May 17, 1870; 34 acres and 150 perches of land in Forward township, with buildings $6,000

Stoneroad's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, caster oil, epsom salts, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists. WFM

GENERALITIES.

THE sea serpent has turned up in Bear Lake, Utah.

HEAD CENTRE SAVAGE is lecturing in San Francisco.

THE land where the wicked cease from troubling is probably where no petroleum or camphine lamps are used.

FOUR George Washingtons, six Andrew Jacksons, five Henry Clays, and two James K. Polks reside at present in the Louisiana Penitentiary.

MCFARLAND is threatening dire vengeance upon Tilton. It is not impossible that he may have another attack of temporary mania.

AT the Chicago Woman's Suffrage Convention, Miss Victor, of Ohio, said good men are scarce because of the lack of good mothers. Hence, women should be allowed to vote.

THE most valuable raft of lumber passed Winona on the 23d ult. that was ever set afloat on the Mississippi. It contained 2,500,000 feet of lumber, and was valued at $67,500.

IN the stomach of an alligator recently killed on the Combahee river was found a large lightwood knot, a white bottle and the neck and bottom of another, and a bunch of hair.

A YOUNG MAN calling himself Allen Wright, but supposed to be named Arthur Henten, fought and stood Cincinnati any longer and went to a hotel on Wednesday and shot himself.

FIGS are raised in California, the climate of the southern coast of which State is so well adapted to that purpose that two crops are raised each year, the first ripening in June and the second in August.

MANY persons will sympathize with Senator Saulsbury, who desires that an expedition should be sent to remove the North Pole, that it may no longer act as an incentive to Arctic explorers.

THE Alaska Indians hold Coroner's inquests over suicides, not to decide how, but why they killed themselves, and if any other party be to blame he has to pay a fine to the friends of the deceased.

J. E. THOMPSON, President of the First National Bank of St. Paul, dropped dead while fishing near that city. He was a prominent man in St. Paul, and universally known and beloved throughout the State.

A CORRESPONDENT at Yazoo City, Miss., writes: "There is considerable increase in the number of acres of cotton planted in this section, and generally fine stands. I have never known a better spring for working crops."

A WASHINGTON belle says: "In walking up a long room when the women who don't like you are looking at your back, these is a moral support conveyed by a Paris dress not to be derived from the firmest religious principles."

A PAINT mine is the latest novelty in Indiana. It is located at Worthington. A sample has been ground in oil, and it makes a beautiful red paint. A vein of iron ore, four feet in thickness, has been discovered four miles north of that place, in the vicinity of the paint mine.

A DESPERATE character, named John Gavin, attacked a miller in the street at Madison, Ind., on Tuesday. Judge Luick interfered when a lot of Irishmen attacked the Judge who put them to flight, though badly hurt, until the U. S. Marshal came up and, when attacked, shot Gavin dead.

IT is reported that that the Republicans of Virginia intend appropriating $2,000,000 for southern reconstruction, because the Conservatives are inciting outrages against the colored Republicans, and are endeavoring to intimidate them from registering. It is doubtful if Congress will interfere in the matter as many Republicans oppose it, and doubt that Congress has the right to interfere with the States duly represented in the Union.

THE particulars of the fearful and fatal accident to Mr. Harry Leslie, in Washington, on Tuesday, are contained in the journals of that city. It appears that Mr. Leslie was walking across a rope stretched at a height of about thirty feet from the ground. When about the centre of the rope he lost his balance and fell to the ground with fearful violence, breaking his arm and two or three ribs, and receiving such severe internal injuries as to render his recovery exceedingly doubtful. He was taken up and conveyed to the Park Hotel, where Mr. Abner, the proprietor, did all in his power to afford relief to his relief. At an early hour Wednesday morning intelligence was received that he was gradually sinking, and late in the afternoon of that day the daring gymnast expired.

WHISPERINGS OF THE FICKLE GODDESS.

THE fashionable hooped skirts are very small, nearly straight, and have a small table drapery full out in the back.

THE little breeze respecting the abandonment of short dresses for the street has died away, and the short dresses remain.

LONG lace veils, slightly pointed in front, are worn with bonnets this summer instead of the short veils which have been so popular.

OUTFITS and traveling dresses are in universal demand, and many inquiries are made as to what is required for visits to a greater or less distance, and of longer or shorter duration.

A TRAVELING dress of alpaca or Tak cloth, a short black silk suit, not necessarily new, and one trained silk dress are sufficient to start with upon a European tour, and with the addition of a jacket or two, for negligee, and an "all round ulster."

IT is not considered at all necessary to provide an extensive wardrobe upon going to Europe, as the chance of hobnobbing with royalty, or even with common dukes or duchesses, has been found to be generally remote, and it is, moreover, "carrying coals to Newcastle."

THERE is quite a little rage just now among very distinguished ladies for black toilettes for church wear. The dress of rich gros grains is almost covered by a wattau of black lace, and, with its manti veil or lace shoulder cape, is quite as conventional as well as grand effect to the toilette. Younger ladies soften the effect of their black silk church suits by adding a wide sash of blue gros grain and a blue silk scarf at the throat.

FOR jewelry the Japanese enamels, with figures of dragons or birds with crests of inlaid stones, are in favor. Some are cased so as to show the enamel design upon the interior also; their prevailing colors are blue, green and yellow. The heart-shaped lockets with cases of plain blue or black enamel, ornamented with inlaid designs of gold, or various stones, as diamonds, rubies or pearls, are with a steady sale among our leading houses.

THE Empress Eugenie does not originate the fashions, neither do any ladies of real rank and distinction; they adopt them, and thus set the seal of their acknowledged authority upon them, but no lady would be the first to wear a striking novelty, or a style so new or so outre as to be likely to attract public attention. This is left for the leaders of the *demi monde*, several of whom are in the pay of Parisian dressmakers and modistes.

THE latest robe de contrat is of pink gros grain or turquoise blue for a blond. The skirt is of satin grain, and trimmed with a second flounce of Valenciennes lace. The tunic is of very pure white muslin with revers lined with silk and bordered with lace. The front breadth of the skirt is trimmed with a tablier of muslin bouillonnee, divided by rows of Valenciennes lace. The silk bodice is ornamented with brettelles of Valenciennes lace, and a very wide silk sash falls over the light folds of the tunic.

SUMMER suits are nearly all made of white or buff linen, pique, cambric, or, muslin, and the art of preserving the new appearance after washing is a matter of the greatest importance. Common wash, erwomen spoil everything with soda, and nothing is more frequent than to see the delicate tints of lawns and percales turned into dark blotches and muddy streaks by the ignorance and vandalism of laundresses. It is worth while for ladies to pay attention to this, and insist upon having their summer dresses washed according to the directions which they should be prepared to give their laundresses themselves. In the first place, the water should be tepid, the soap should not be allowed to touch the fabric, it should be washed and rinsed quick turned upon the wrong side, and hung in the shade to dry, and when starched (in thin boiled, but not boiling, starch) should be folded in sheets or towels, and ironed upon the wrong side as soon as possible. Buff linen should be washed in water in which hay has been boiled, or a quart bag of bran. This last will be found to answer for starch as well, and is excellent for print dresses of all kinds; but a handful of salt is very useful also to set the colors of light cambries and dotted lawns; and a little beef's gall will not only set but heighten yellow and purple tints, and has a good effect upon green.

Real Estate Sales at Auction.

A. Leggate, auctioneer, will offer the following property this week.

This day at 10 o'clock, house and lot 55 Monterey street, Second ward, Allegheny, lot 20 by 110. Brick house with nine rooms, also one adjacent lot 21 by 60 with foundation thereon. Also 4 adjoining vacant lots 21 by 60. Good property near Park.

This day at 11 o'clock, lot 100 by 156 on Gallagher street, Second ward, Allegheny, and several fine lots in John McCreery's plan in Breeds Grove near Gallagher street.

On Tuesday (to-morrow) at 2 o'clock that good central property 170 Sandusky street near Ohio street, lot 92 by 120, with dwelling.

On Tuesday (to-morrow) at 3 o'clock, house and lot 13 Boyle street, Allegheny.

On Wednesday at 2 o'clock, 2 lots Nos. 60 and 62 Center avenue, Pittsburgh.

On Thursday at 11 o'clock, the magnificent property of Mr. Thomas Bakewell at Neville, divided into acre lots, retaining 5 acres for the house lot. An unsurpassable opportunity will be presented on Thursday for the purchase of improved suburban property. On Friday at 2 o'clock, the property of the late J. Heron Foster, 202 South avenue, Allegheny.

Full information at A. Leggate's office, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Seasonable Goods.

Unrivalled for quality and cheapness at 112 Federal street, Allegheny.

Spiced Salmon.
Fresh Lobsters.
Pickled Oysters.
Spiced Clams.
Fresh Salmon.
Pickled Lobsters.
Spiced Oysters.
Pickled Clams.
Fresh Cove Oysters.
Sardines, Truffles, Potted Meats.
French Peas and Mushrooms, Capers.
Queen and Spanish Olives, Olive Oil.
French Mixed Pickles and Piccalilli.
Terrine des Foies Gras.
English Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, Mustards.
Assorted Syrups, Extracts, Preserves, Marmalades, Dehesa Raisins.
French Prunes, Seedless Raisins.
Paper Shell Almonds.
Fine Canned Peaches, Plums, Cherries and Fresh Fruits, in glass.
Choice Figs and Dates, Prunellos, &c.

GEO BEAVEN.

TWO GLASSES, one filled with water, the other with ale, stood before us the other day—such incidents frequently recur to us—and while the flies attacked the ale rigorously, the water remained unmolested. A friend explained the reason, "even a fly knows what is good for his health." We forgot to say it was Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale.

DIED:

MC'ALLISTER—Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock